MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE apologize to our readers for dragging the Japanese-California land ownership question again into these columns. The Californians are able, we hope, to settle their own troubles with the Japanese without our assistance, but there is a point to the California problem that has a definite reaction out here. In the first place, Japan is using the alleged discrimination against her nationals in California, to spread the worst kind of anti-American poison throughout Asia. Every new element in the problem is immediately twisted by Japan into a further "anti-oriental" move of the American white man and is used by Japan to discredit American activities in this part of the world and to stimulate racial animosities. The following quotation from a lengthy letter by a Japanese propagandist recently printed in the *Shanghai Mercury* will explain how Japan is using the California question on this side:

> "—here in China, the Americans are showing so much sympathy for China, while in America their superiors are passing acts against the Asiatic immigration into that sacred land where the southern Italian, the Corsican, and the southern American with all their appalling illiteracy, horrible uncleanliness, and nauseating immorality, are welcome, but the spiritual Indian, the diligent Japanese and the honest Chinese, are shunned and not allowed to enter the paradise of the white man. The people, particularly the white men, do not take care to study the real needs of the Chinese or the Japanese. Whenever they can not exploit them, they hate them. At present the Chinese is yet unfamiliar with the tactics of the white man, and yields to their diplomatic moves; he is, therefore, looked upon with pity and is superficially admired for his good business principles. But the Japanese has become intimate with the heart of the Westerner, who is ever after exploiting them, and he eludes his grasp

like an eel fish. They, therefore, call him cunning and selfish."

THE Japanese claim that they are being badly treated by the Californians who are going to vote on November 2, on the question of excluding the Japanese from the state. The Californians claim on their behalf that the Japanese have used the Gentleman's Agreement, whereby Japan bound herself to prevent the entrance of laborers into California, as a cloak for bringing laborers into America under the camouflage of "merchants." Volumes have been written on the subject and statistics have been compiled showing that if Japanese immigration continues at its present rate, combined with the natural increase of those already there, they will own the state in a comparatively few years. With one unsettled race question on their hands, naturally the Californians and Americans in general hesitate to invite another by permitting further unrestricted immigration of the Japanese. The whole question is probably more economic than racial but when it gets into politics, the racial phase naturally predominates. Japan threw the race question into the Peace Conference at Paris as a cloak to cover her activities in China, particularly in Shantung province. Now she is turning the California question into a "race question" and is using it to cover her ambitions in Asia in the same manner that she used the question at the Paris Peace Conference. She is using California to arouse the races of Asia against America and to consolidate them under the banner of the Rising Sun against the white man—the American brand in particular. And in the final settlement, Japan will sacrifice every acre she owns on the Pacific Coast, if by so doing she can obtain a free hand in Asia.

IN last week's issue of the *Review* we showed that from the standpoint of land ownership, shipping restrictions, and naturalization the Japanese at home are guilty in a much more exaggerated degree of everything that they are charging against America. Foreigners can not own land in Japan in their own names. They do get around the law by holding it in the name of a Japanese subject, but the land has no legal status except as Japanese owned land and in case of trouble the foreigner would have no legal rights in his possession whatever. In playing up the American discrimination, the Japanese rely entirely upon the ignorance of Americans generally regarding similar conditions in Japan. The Californians, whatever their justice or injustice toward the Japanese, are going about the affair in an above board manner. The Japanese on their behalf are not above board. They pass a law permitting, with almost insurmountable restrictions, foreign land ownership in Japan, but they do not put their law into effect. They use it to fool America and the rest of the world as to their real intentions. A similar case would be for California to pass a law permitting Japanese ownership of land, and then fail to set a date for putting the law into effect; or California might pass a law permitting Japanese ownership of land, *except in military zones* and then declare the entire state to be in a military zone. This isn't, however, the American way of facing the difficulty. The Californians are going to put the question to a public vote on November 2.

WHEN we go into the racial question, we find that exactly the same condition applies in respect to Japan's treatment of the other races of Asia. In the first place, Japan has within her own borders, according to her own official Year Book for 1919-1920, a class of people who are designated as the *despised Eta.* They number about 1,200,000 and comprise refugees of various civil wars, descendents of the early aboriginal inhabitants, disgraced Samurai or soldiers and a certain number of people who are called "unclean," for some social reason that dates back to an early era of Japanese history. Although emancipated in 1867, according to the Year Book."

> "Only those who succeed in concealing their identity are left unmolested. The bulk are obliged to follow as before, tilling the soil, leather-tanning, makers of leather goods, clog-menders. This long persecution has degenerated them and they have either been reduced to malcontents or vagrants, though in point of material wealth not a few have risen to opulence. What galls their pride is that even the poorest ordinary people look down upon them with contempt and consider intermarriage with them as *mes-alliance.* There is reason why they should resent this persecution, in that both ethnologically and physically they are indistinguishable from the ordinary people."

WE dare say the condition of the *Eta Class* in Japan is greatly inferior to the status of the American negro in the United States, but the West never hears of this phase of Japanese life. The West only hears of the white man's discrimination against the Japanese. And then we come to the Japanese treatment of the Koreans and the Chinese, two other races with which they come in contact. No Korean is permitted to attend the schools which the Japanese have established for the children of their own people in that country since its occupation. Only within the last two or three years have Koreans been permitted to enter Japan proper in any numbers. Reference to Korean labor in Japan is found on Page 306 of the Japan Year Book as follows:

"According to the inquiries of the Osaka police on the condition of the Korean laborers in the city, many of them have been thrown out of employment recently, that they are mostly engaged in rough work, as carrying goods, etc. They are indolent and have no interest in work that requires skill. They are simply contented as cheap laborers."

Under the heading "Chinese Laborers in Japan," on Page 306 of the same issue of the Japan Year Book, we find the following remarks:

"The employment of Chinese as contract laborers requires the permission of the local authorities according to the regulation in force since 1899, but it is believed that pretty large numbers of Chinese laborers must be employed at factories in the Kansai District including Osaka and Kobe. At the close of 1918 there were, for example, within the jurisdiction of the Sannomiya Police (Kobe) alone over 400, eighty per-cent of whom were house painters. 300 Chinese who were engaged by a certain contractor in Hiroshima were refused admission in 1918 on the ground of their contract not having been properly reported to the authorities."

THE foregoing words, are a nice way of stating the fact that Chinese laborers are not welcome in Japan and there are on record numerous cases where Japanese labor contractors, mine owners, and factory owners have been compelled to deport to China, laborers that they had imported. Still Japan has the nerve to demand of other nations, a right which she does not grant to the citizens of her own neighboring countries. In Formosa her policy has been to exterminate, through the use of opium and the rifle, the entire aboriginal population of the island. Less than 200 miles away to the south, America through the extention of schools is seeking to elevate and preserve the aboriginal inhabitants of the northern islands of the Philippine group. In Korea, Japan is killing off or forcing out of the country the educated, unruly Koreans and is seeking to reduce to serfdom the ignorant peasants. She calls it "assimilation." It all comes back to the statement of the British editor in Hongkong: "These Japanese people apparently want everything their own way." And may we add, Yes! on both sides of the Pacific! The Japanese are also advocating intermarriage of Americans and Japanese. But you never hear of cases of intermarriage of Japanese and Chinese or Koreans. To the whole discussion we append the following editorial comment on the land-ownership question which appeared in the *Japan Weekly Chronicle* (British) for September 30, 1920:

"According to the *Yomiuri*, there is to be a new Land-ownership Bill introduced into the (Japanese) Diet at the next session, by which aliens will be enabled to acquire land. There is one already, and has been for many years. Its existence has often been referred to as confuting the statement often made that foreigners cannot own land in Japan. The refutation loses force somewhat from the fact that though the law exists it has never yet been promulgated and is as though it were not. It is a very poor sort of thing at its best, excluding large areas and providing for expropriation as the result of absence from the country for a few years. The new law is evidently, like the proposal to open the coasting trade to foreign ships, a belated endeavour to do unto others as they are threatening not to do in return—an aspect somewhat emphasised by the reported proviso that the right is to depend on reciprocity. Japan is now appearing, that is to say, as the apostle of a boon she has so long denied. That is another nail in the coffin of the "most favoured nation" clauses, but commercial treaties are in the melting-pot now. Our contemporary says that the new Bill will also make foreign land ownership in Korea possible—which will at least be something in return for the cancellation of the perpetual leases and other privileges formerly enjoyed; but nothing is said regarding the extension of land-owning privileges to the Hokkaido and other previously excluded areas. Formosa, apparently, still remains an excluded area. This invites the suggestion that if the reciprocity is to be subject to excluded areas, California may be regarded as Americas equivalent of Formosa."

GENERAL Yang I-te, Chief of the Chihli Police, is submitting a petition to the government recommending the administration of the ex-German and the ex-Austrian Concessions at Tientsin by municipal councils whose members shall be elected by land-holders, both foreign and Chinese. This scheme, General Yang belives, will enable foreign residents and land owners in these two former foreign concessions, which are now administrated by Chinese authorities as purely Chinese territory, to have a voice in local municipal government, and will do away with much of the dissatisfaction that has arisen. General Yang has been entrusted by the government with the duty of policing the former concessions as well as administering them since China's declaration of war upon Germany and Austria. Through personal experience he has found it fair and just to allow foreign residents the privilege of participation in municipal affairs. He is now studying the regulations of the municipal councils of the foreign concessions at Shanghai, Hankow, Tsingtao, and based upon them, will compile a set of new regulations and submit them to Peking through the Civil Governor of Chihli for consideration and approval. The municipal councils proposed for the former concessions at Tientsin will not be essentially different from those in other concessions. The only difference, we are told, is that Chinese landholders who are un-

represented on the Municipal Council of the Shanghai International Settlement, will have adequate representation on the Tientsin councils, and that the chairman of the Councils will probably be a government deputy, either the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs or some other official. General Yang's proposal is in anticipation of the wishes of foreign residents in the ex-foreign concessions. It should be welcomed by the foreign community no less then by the Chinese authorities. Since these two concessions are under purely Chinese control, foreign landholders have no choice but must submit themselves to taxation, no matter how unreasonable it may be, and to unncessary restrictions concerning the building of houses or repairing of same. If General Yang's proposal is approved by Peking and carried out, they can place their grievances before the Municipal Council through their own representatives and thus attempt at least to secure modifications of harsh police regulations. The institution of municipal councils in these ex-concessions will be no less beneficial to the Chinese authorities. They can throw much of the responsibilty of administration upon the shoulders of the council and will receive from the foreign residents through their consular and diplomatic representatives less complaints against the police regulations or the taxation system. Far more beneficial to China will be the experience received by Chinese landholders serving on the council. There will be another advantage still more important to this country. If the experiment of administering affairs of an area by a municipal council consisting of Chinese and foreign members proves a success, the International Settlement at Shanghai and other concessions throughout China may become more amenable to Chinese participation in their municipal government. One reason why the International Settlement at Shanghai refused Chinese representation on its council has been the fear that the Chinese, not having the necessary training to exercise their functions properly as council members, may seek to dominate affairs and undo all the constructive work that has been accomplished here. In view of these benefits and especially in view of the fact that much foreign opposition to the Chinese taking over the Russian concessions has been caused by the apprehension that the Chinese authorities will not allow continued foreign representation on the municipal council of the Russian concession and that the Chinese management of the council will be injurious to foreign interests, the government, if it is wise, will adopt General Yang's proposal without hesitation. If the government, in addition to its announcement that the municipal council in the Russian concession will still be retained, authorizes the formation of municipal councils for the concessions formerly belonging to Germany and Austria with foreign representation on the councils, existing foreign opposition should soon disappear.

AMERICA'S attempt to build up a merchant marine sufficient to meet the needs of her overseas trade for both outgoing and incoming goods seems to be beset with difficulties, internal and external. It would seem self-evident that a nation which prior to 1914 confined her marine activies almost solely to coastwise trade and who during the earlier period of her entrance into the war was forced to depend upon the good graces of her allies for the transportation of her troops, would receive encouragement in her efforts to correct such a glaring fault. The opposite has occurred, however, since the promulgation of the Jones Merchant Marine Act as a law and foreign propagandists, acting persumably under the direction of those nations who previously enjoyed privileges in carrying the goods of America that they were unable to obtain from any other nation, are hard at work to defeat the aims of the bill. Now that the war is finished, at least officially, and an era of international brotherly love is looked forward to, encouragement for every industrial step forward by any nation of the world would seem a natural result. The latest rumor through the Far East regarding the Shipping Bill comes as a result of news dispatches telling of President Wilson's decision to disregard the instructions given in the Act by Congress to revise all commercial treaties to conform to the provisions of the merchant marine law. This has been taken by the critics of the measure to mean that the President has annulled the act and that the Jones Bill has become a matter of record only. As it stands in reality only one provision of the bill is set aside, and this temporarily. With the coming change in the nation's executive and consequently in the cabinet, the State Department may be instructed to take up the matter of compliance with the bill in regard to treaties with other nations and the original intent of the measure made effective. The provision affected by the President's decision is Section 34, which is as follows:

"That in the judgment of Congress, articles or provisions in treaties or conventions to which the United States is a party, which restrict the right of the United States to impose discriminating customs duties on imports entering the United States in foreign vessels and in vessels of the United States, and which also restrict the right of the United States to impose discriminatory tonnage dues on foreign vessels and on vessels of the United States entering the United States should be terminated, and the President is hereby authorized and directed within ninety days after this Act becomes a law to give notice to the several governments, respectively, parties to such treaties or conventions, that so much thereof as imposes any such restriction on the United States will terminate

on the expiration of such periods as may be required for the giving of such notice by the provisions of such treaties and conventions."

As indicated this is only Section 34 and there are thirty-eight other sections enforceable which, according to Admiral Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, will be observed strictly. That the United States in view of her growing international commerce is entitled to the full benefits of its prosperity even to the owning of her own merchant marine is undeniable in the mind of the clear thinking individual. The American people have been taught the lesson of unpreparedness by the results of the war and are working to rectify their pre-war shortsightedness. The measure is largely domestic in character, as has been pointed out, and international control of railroad rates in America is impossible. The fall of freight rates on the Pacific since the coming of the Shipping Board vessels and the quick delivery of materials without being tampered with, copied or held up at a port of trans-shipment, are enough to prove that the influx has been beneficial not only to Americans but to all other nations in the Pacific trade. Yet it would seem that the paid propagandists considered the seas of the world a closed corporation not to be violated by any presumptious newcomer. The Jones Act is still the Jones Act, even though one section has been disregarded, and present day activities in American shipping are sufficient to indicate that there is and will be from now on a substantial American Merchant Marine.

THE American Red Cross, it was announced some days ago, has contributed half a million dollars for famine relief in China. This is good news. It will bring satisfaction to the Chinese and to the Americans in China. The Chinese know the American Red Cross better than they know most foreign organizations. They recognize the hand that offers the half million dollars as the hand of an old friend. The Americans in China are glad to see distress relieved and to find the Red Cross as quick to respond as they knew it would be. But there is more to famine relief than collecting money. The money must be turned into food and the food must reach the hungry. It takes an efficient organization of men to bring this about. Dollars themselves will not cure the trouble. It is the food they will buy and the men they will set free to distribute it that will turn the trick.

On the same day that the newspapers announced the half million dollar contribution they carried the news that Mr. Emmet W. White, Director of the Insular and Foreign Division of the American Red Cross, was on his way from Shanghai to Peking to investigate conditions in the famine districts and measures for famine relief. Something ought to be made of this coincidence. It is said that time is money. In China today time is more than money; time is human life. Let China put the American Red Cross to work. The American Red Cross has a fund of experience that is precious at a time like this when things must be done at once. The American Red Cross knows as much about spending money as it knows about collecting money and money for famine relief must be spent to do its work. The American Red Cross can probably spare men now that the war is over. Mr. White himself may be the very man wanted. Let a series of statements signed by an official of the American Red Cross keep the world informed as to the extent of the need and the progress of relief. This will carry conviction as no other publicity can. Let the Red Cross account to each committee of contributors for every cent that passes through its hands. Let whatever arrangements necessary be made. Above all things let precious time be saved. The job can be put up to the American Red Cross in China and to Mr. White and through them to the central office in Washington. Why not?

The Business Situation in China To-day

BY DON D. PATTERSON

PRESENT day China in her commercial and industrial fields is suffering from a conglomeration of adverse internal events, apparently uncontrollable, augmented by those happenings in the western countries of America, Great Britain and Europe which have produced labor unrest and have necessitated a general business re-adjustment. Japan has also added to the discomfort of the nation by reason of her recent financial flurry causing a demoralization of several of the markets abroad for raw materials from the Orient.

There were those who predicted after the close of the war that, even though every war has been followed by economic and social reconstruction periods, in the adjustment to follow the world war China would be less effected because of her remoteness from the actual scene of battle and her passive participation in the struggle. Chinese merchants and exporters had furnished raw materials at the then high ruling prices and had waxed rich from this intercourse. They reasoned that even though other sections of the world contributing goods to China's trade would be affected adversely that the prosperity brought by wartime commerce to the nation would be sufficient to hold this country out of the natural cycle. Even at the present time Chinese producers have a modified opinion such as this that is reflected in the prices asked for raw materials. These persons, however, did not take into consideration internal events in China and did not give the necessary consideration to the general tendencies in other parts of the world.

The passing of the summer months of this year brought the fighting in the north between the forces of Tuan Chi-jui, Little Hsu and the Anfu clique and those of Chang Tso-ling, Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu. During this short struggle the fields of small farmers were torn up by marching soldiery and by ordered fortifications. Lack of rain in the entire region and in those surrounding it brought on the present famine involving the provinces of Chihli, Honan, Shantung, and Shanshi with their total population of

approximately 45,000,000. Though relief is being organized both within the nation and abroad this enormous number of persons is being faced with starvation.

Close upon the heels of the trouble in the North came the fighting in the South between the forces of the competing generals of that section. This struggle has had its destructive effect upon crops and trade and the South is suffering under the burden of too much personal politics. Fighting and unsettled conditions, which began early last spring in the provinces of Szechüen and Honan, are still in progress with no immediate hope for abatement.

Added to these adverse events is the exchange situation — an ever present factor in the China trade. After reaching its peak last winter the tael, the standard of business transactions, began its progress downward. This condition has been a steady decrease with slight fluctuations until the present day when the market is excited and uncertain. Its uncertainty is such that both Chinese and foreign business men alike, in so far as is possible, are pursuing a policy of watchful waiting.

This downward progress of exchange was first brought to light in its effect upon the China market in the yarn trade of Tientsin last spring. Dealers in that center had purchased large quantities of yarn from Japan and elsewhere at the high exchange of the winter and when the time of settlement and acceptance came in the spring were faced with large losses because of the decline. Two months afterward the piece goods merchants of Shanghai through their guild petitioned both American and British concerns asking the cancellation of contracts not already under way and longer terms of credit, giving the decrease in exchange as the cause of their action. These petitions were refused and the piece goods market has been forced to seek relief elsewhere, although longer terms of credit are being allowed by the foreign importing firms.

Exports from China are exceedingly slow under the pressure of events abroad and at home. All of the large European and American centers for the distribution of Chinese raw products have large stocks on hand purchased at higher prices than those now ruling in the markets and are being forced to sell at a loss because of a tightening of credit on the part of the banks. Chinese new season products for export are being offered at prices either the same or slightly lower than those of last year for the reason that having accumulated money in their trade of the past few years the native holders are not forced to sell. Large stocks are also being held in the various cities of China by foreign firms waiting for a recovery of prices rather than sales at a loss. Prices coupled with the action of exchange as compared with increasing freight rates, ocean and land, and a depression of prices in western countries have conspired to practically stop the shipment of the country's raw materials.

The silk market is inactive with only scattered buying of little consequence and the statement has been made that after the steam filatures have filled their European contracts made in the late spring they will be forced to suspend operations. Some of the smaller filatures have already ceased production. The demoralization of the silk market in Japan has brought the raw silk of that country to such a low price in the American market that Chinese silk cannot be profitably bought. At the same time the American silk market has had a decided slump due to strikes and the deflation of bank credits and the demand for any raw material has been decidedly lessened.

There has been little or no demand for hides and skins in the foreign markets and it is said upon reliable authority that no exports have been made of these for the last four months. Egg products which have come to be one of the principal exports of China have been made to suffer from the general conditions and though a small amount of these is being sent to the United States many of the large native producing plants in the interior have been forced to close. The vegetable oil market is completly demoralized due to the fact the importers elsewhere are getting their supplies cheaper and closer to their centers of production. The fur market has also a lack of demand due to the curtailing of luxuries in other countries and the consequent fall in price of these articles.

But all is not gloom in the export field. Within the past few months large quantities of Chinese made flour have been exported to England and Australia. The British purchases for the most part are said to be for re-export to the depleted countries of Europe. No matter what the destination of the flour is China is building up a new export industry which is able to compete in the foreign markets. Demands are also being made upon the country from Europe and America, though only small from the latter, for coal. Small shipments have been made to Sweden and Norway. The actual amount of coal available for export may be said to be small but with the impetus of an active demand for export Chinese mine owners will undoubtedly embark upon more extensive operations and Chinese coal may also become a factor in world trade.

In so far as exports are concerned the exchange situation is favorable. The outside influences, however, off set any possibility of an active demand although some exports are moving as has been noted. In addition to these, the wood oil exportations remain more or less stable and there are other small movements which continue throughout each year regardless of exchange.

In the field of imports only one line shows activity—that of engineering and industrial products. The rapid development of flour and cotton milling within the past three years has brought rapid and enormous returns to the owners of these plants. This revenue has been steadily increasing and for this reason Chinese who are already mill operators and others who have money to invest are turning their attention to the erection of new mills. This activity, however, should not be taken to indicate that there are vast opportunities for the invasion of foreign firms as the development may at any time be slackened and unless such concerns have other lines which are contributing to the support of their position they may be met with disappointment.

The piece goods market, which is one of China's largest in the range of imports, has been completely demoralized. The famine in the North has shut off that section from any demand upon the piece goods wholesalers. The Chinese consider the province of Szechuen as the barometer of the piece goods and yarn markets and at the present time there is little or no demand for goods from that direction. The piece

goods dealers are being forced to take delivery of orders placed during the time when higher rates of exchange prevailed and are either being carried by foreign importing firms on long term credit or going out of business. Native money is tight and native banks are not in a position to offer assistance to these merchants.

Other imports are also affected by the deflation of credits both in China and abroad. Goods which were ordered last year in many instances have not been delivered due to the coal, railway and other strikes in the United States and England. In some instances materials ordered several years ago have not yet arrived and all import goods may be said to be slow in deliveries.

The famine in the North has come just at a time when exports normally move from that region in the direction of the port cities. It has removed the possibilities of this movement for this year and has also dealt a blow to imports, such as piece goods, which formerly went into the region. It has also had its effect upon bank credits of native institutions. The Chinese merchants are faced with the necessity of sending foodstuffs and money to the relief of the famine stricken suffers rather than engaging in any profitable commercial intercourse with them.

Where the famine has not touched civil and guerilla warfare among various military factions are serving to disrupt business conditions. While this does not necessitate any relief measures it considerably lessens the buying power of the people and retards their activities in matters of production.

The coming of China New Year, the earlier part of February, when final settlements for the year by custom are forced, also looms up to add discomfort to the Chinese merchant bothered with the unsettled condition of exchange. Naturally the exchange and this unsettled condition also adds to the slowing up of foreign business and will involve some losses.

Chinese and foreign merchants look for no relief until after the China New Year. No predictions can be made in the exchange situation. Europe seems still to be selling silver and circulating paper currency. India and China are buying in small amounts but show no active interest. The buying of silver by the United States government seems to have had so far no heartening effect upon the market and is hampered by the fact that under the Pittman Act the silver bought must be mined and refined in the United States. The exchange situation is then, as always, a gamble. Chinese merchants deeply immersed in the present situation predict no immediate changes even after the New Year but this may be taken as an extreme pessimistic view.

The present crisis through which China is passing, however, will have its beneficial effects just as all such periods do. The past few years have been ones of unparalleled prosperity for many of the Chinese merchants and present day happenings would indicate that they have not looked far enough into the future to establish reserves. Money earned has been money spent in luxuries and indulgences. The present stringency should then bring home to the Chinese merchant and producer the necessity of building up a reserve in the years of prosperity for the lean years which may follow. The Chinese piece goods dealers are again appealing to foreign firms for assistance in cancellations and many are asking for the complete negation of orders with a return of deposits or "chance" money.

Another effect of the situation will be that of bringing the Chinese merchants and the foreign dealer into closer cooperation. There has been much talk and little accomplishment in this for a number of years. Banquets and parties are given for closer relationships but nothing is done by an actual working together for the interests of both parties concerned. The coal situation is one instance of what might have happened had such cooperation been present. China has coal in paying quantities in several sections of the country but outside of one foreign venture little has been done to exploit the mineral. There has been an indication of a coal shortage in the world for the last two years and if far sighted business men had cooperated with Chinese interests, the exportation of coal to Europe would have been an established fact today instead of a mere possibility. The same is true of foodstuffs, a commodity China is capable of producing in large quantities.

There is also another phase to be considered by the foreign dealer in the field of China and that is the matter of delivery. So long as the demand for manufactured and other products existed at home—and this is particularly true of the United States—little or no attention was given to the needs of China. Now that overproduction makes it urgent to seek markets elsewhere the makers find a demoralized market in China to which delayed deliveries have been a contributing factor.

Long isolation from the outside world and the perhaps too rapid commercial development of the last twenty years in China have not prepared the Chinese merchant to look to other countries and to general financial and commercial undercurrents for the future of his own market. This unpreparedness is to be found in present market prices in China of raw materials which are still at high levels when prices in other parts of the world are declining. The Chinese merchant then must learn the cycles of commerce and trade and the ability to adapt them to his own country and his own field.

China will most certainly recover as other countries are recovering and will eventually come down to a normal trade basis. Following the national election and the general quieting down of labor and other troubles in the United States, commerce with that country will take on a different aspect. The same process of returning to normal, although it may require a longer time, will be found in Great Britain, Europe and other countries. There is nothing to be discouraged about in the present situation in China today for the country has just passed through its greaest era of prosperity and such eras are, in the natural course of events, followed by periods of depression. China will come back and when she comes back it will be a stronger and more modern nation than the China of the present day.

A National University at Nanking

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

DR. P. W. Kuo, president of the Government Teachers' College at Nanking, came to Peking last week to discuss with the Minister of Education the matter of converting his college into a university. The donation by Chang Pu-ching, son of a multi-millionaire in the Straits Settlement, of the former Nanyang Exposition ground to the College has prompted him to propose this change.

The ground, which is located not far from Dr. Kuo's institution of learning, is valued at $220,000, and a light rail line will be built to connect it with the present college campus as the means of transportation for students. Mr. Chang has promised further donations if the proposal for the creation of a new university at Nanking materializes. He is one of the most patriotic and public-spirited Chinese living abroad.

Dr. Kuo's recommendation is strongly supported by Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education. It has been listed on the agenda for discussion at a cabinet meeting in the near future. How to secure enough funds to meet the increased budget of the college upon its conversion into a university is being considered by the educational authorities at Peking. Pending the decision of the Cabinet, Dr. Kuo has left for Shanghai whence he will proceed to Canton to attend an educational conference at which he has been scheduled to speak next week.

Besides Minister Fan, the movement of building a national university at Nanking upon the foundation of the Government Teachers' College is being supported by Chang Chien, the greatest industrial leader of China; Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking Government University; C. T. Wang, former Chinese delegate to the International Peace Conference and at present president of the Commission for the study of treaties with Germany and Austria; Yuan Shi-tao, former Vice-Minister of Education; H. Y. Moh, cotton magnate; Tsiang Mon-ling, Dean of the Peking Government University; Sum En-fu, secretary of the Kiangsu Educational Association and Huang Yen-pei, vice-president of the Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association.

"The government originally had a plan to build a university at Nanking," stated Dr. Kuo in an interview with the writer at Peking, "and three years ago the Ministry of Education made a proposal to establish three universities, one at Nanking, one at Wuchang and one at Canton. Because of the financial stringency which the government then experienced, the Cabinet before which the proposal was made approved of it but suggested that the carrying out of it be delayed."

As the Teachers' College has been making great progress during the last few years, it is advisable if not necessary, in the opinion of its president, to turn it into an institution of university standing. Dr. Kuo gives a number of reasons to support his recommendation.

First reason. Faculty; It is difficult to assemble talented teachers. The Teachers' College has collected a faculty which is equalled by few educational institutions. Its collegiate department has fifty professors, the majority of whom have studied abroad and specialized in teaching.

Second reason, Equipment; The Teachers' College is one of the best equipped institutions of high learning in China. This has been recognized by Chinese educationalists.

Third reason, Departments; Most of the university departments have already been created in the college. They are, for instance, the department of Chinese, the department of history and geography, the department of mathematics, physics and chemistry, the department of education, the department of physical education, the department of English, the department of agriculture, the department of commerce and the department of mechanical arts. All that is necessary is to reorganize them into departments for the university, expand them and improve them. This is comparatively an easy undertaking.

Fourth reason, Finance; In addition to its own financial resources, the college has received from Mr Chang the donation of an exposition ground, and will receive more donations from him. H. Y. Moh has offered to give Taels 50,000 out of his own pocket to the new university as an endowment for the creation of scholarships for higher education in universities abroad. The budget of the college for 1920, including special and regular expense, is $500,000, which is paid out of the government treasury of Kiangsu. If an additional sum asked for is granted, the financial question facing the educational authorities is solved.

If Dr. Kuo's scheme is sanctioned by the government, he will have a board of trustees appointed to manage the new institution of learning, and will have a college of arts and science, under which there will be department of Chinese literature, department of philosophy, department of history, department of English literature, department of psychology, department of physics and department of chemistry. Besides the college of arts and science, he will have a college of education, a college of agriculture and a college of commerce.

No one is more fitted for carrying on this expansion work than Dr. Kuo. He received from Columbia University, New York, a Ph. D. diploma in education, and is author of book on "Chinese System of Public Education." Since then he has been distinguishing himself in the Chinese educational field, and has been active in all kinds of educational movements in this country. In 1914 he was chairman of the Educational Commission to Europe and America. In 1917 he was chairman of the Educational Commission to Japan and the Philippine Islands, and in 1919, headed the commission to Europe and America to study after-war educational problems. His success as an educationalist is specially shown in his achievements as president of the Teachers' College.

The enrollment of that college is 1,200 for this year. Its students have come from all over China. Dr. Kuo has introduced the system of co-education. He has 28 girls in the collegiate department. His kindergarten and primary schools are experimenting with that system with success. His college was the first college in China which organized the first regular summer school. The enrollment of students for the last summer was 1,041-958 being men and 86 being women. These students represented 17 provinces, the youngest being 16 and the oldest being 59. Besides the summer school, his college ran an institute for cotton improvement with an enrollment of 200 students, and an institute for teaching phonetic spelling and Mandarin with an enrollment of 700. These institutes lasted only a few weeks.

During the summer term, four different expositions were held by the college, one on agriculture, one on hygiene, one on elemental education and one on vocational education. In addition, the college opened one modern primary school last summer for practising

teaching and for demonstrating methods of teaching.

The Teachers' College, according to Dr. Kuo, was the first institution which introduced the elective system in study. It is also taking in special students in order to enable teachers to spend one or two years to study special subjects in which they are interested. Then it has an excellent extension department whose teachers devote their attention to the establishment of agricultural courses for the benefit of farmers in country places.

The Teachers College has organized a farm for the improvement of cereals on behalf of the Shanghai Flour Mill Association, which association has contributed $6,000 a year towards its support.

In co-operation with other colleges and universities, its has deputed some of its best professors to gather specimens of plants in different provinces of China. This will be be the first complete collection of China's plants, in the identification and naming of which some foreign experts, like Mr. Randal from Harvard and Professor Dicke of Germany, have promised to assist.

The college recently erected a building dedicated to the improvement of agricultural implements. It has been rendering services to farmers in other ways such as helping them to combat against insects and experiment with plants and cereals. Its usefulness under the able leadership of Dr. Kuo will undoubtedly increase, following upon its conversion into a university and general expansion of its activities.

Peking, October 9, 1920.

Consortium Bids for Good Will of the Chinese People

BY FREDERICK W. STEVENS *

Representative American Banks in the Consortium.

AS everyone here knows, the friendship of America for China has existed since the American government was formed under Washington. There has never been a break in that friendship. There has never been a period of distrust. It is safe to say there will never be a break in that friendship, that there will never be a period of distrust. These facts have an important bearing on the Consortium plan; but in mentioning them, I have no intention to intimate any comparisons or invidious distinctions.

The idea of the Chinese Consortium, or its formal expression at least, originated with the American government and of the American people to show again their friendship for China in a practical way, and at the same time to promote the cause of peace in the Far East. No unworthy selfish motive influences them. At the earnest request of the American government, the American group of bankers was formed, to aid in carrying out this "American plan," for such it was most naturally called almost from the beginning, the Group consisting of 37 banks and banking firms located in eleven American cities, some on the Atlantic coast, some on the Pacific coast, some in the interior. The bankers joined in the plan largely because they were asked to do so by the American government. To a considerable extent they are governed by altruistic and patriotic motives, though not entirely, as I feel sure they would admit. They do not need to go to China to find opportunities to purchase long-time securities for the American market. The market in American securities is very wide and diversified. The rates of interest on American securities are very attractive. But they do need to go to China in order to aid their government in working out this important plan. If the negotiations between China and the Consortium result in the advancement of money by the latter, the bankers composing it must necessarily take the responsibility of being able to sell the Chinese securities in the American market in competition with American securities. Of course the bankers will not buy Chinese securities, nor any other securities, with a view of keeping them in their own vaults for a considerable length of time. That is not the way of bankers. A banker who follows that way very far will cease to be a banker. They must also, necessarily, take the responsibility of loss arising from a possible inability to sell the Chinese securities for what they cost. This responsibility—this risk—means that they are entitled to the chance of fair profit; and that is all that the bankers will expect.

It is due to the efforts, continued over a series of years, of America's Department of State and to the recent work of one of America's leading bankers, that the plan of the Consortium has been unreservedly accepted by Great Britain, France and Japan, and that the bankers of those nations and the American group of bankers are now planning—if conditions in China permit,—as we all hope they will—to give China an opportunity to obtain money, in large amounts, on reasonable terms—terms that will make the Chinese bonds a safe and sound investment in all four countries, yet that will not impair China's sovereignty nor wound her dignity.

But there are serious problems to solve, and serious difficulties to overcome, before China can deliver bonds that will be accepted in America and elsewhere as a safe and sound investment,—before loans can actually be made by the Consortium. That those problems and difficulties will be solved and overcome in time, I have little doubt. There is no time now to discuss them, nor even to mention them.

It should be a matter of gratification to you Chinese students, residing so far from your country at this important period of her history and it should be recognized also by the Chinese people at home, that while every loan agreement will be an agreement between the Chinese government and the Consortium, still no loan agreement can be concluded unless it shall have been approved by the American government, as well as by the governments of the other three nations. That should be kept in mind by you all, during the negotiations, which must necessarily take a long time. The American government will naturally be kept constantly informed of the state of the negotiations and of the difficulties encountered by those who are conducting them. Every Chinese citizen is thus assured that in the negotiations and in the interpretation and execution of every loan agreement, the friendly American spirit will have a part. For these reasons, I believe you must agree that it is almost impossible to conceive of any successful overreaching on the part of the Consortium in its dealings with China.

But this does not mean that the difficulties to be encountered are not serious. They are serious and they are numerous. Chinese public opinion must exert itself in the right directions to prevent failure of the negotiations.

I accepted the post of Representatye in Peking of the American Group because of the opportunity it will give me of taking an important part in achieving the great ends in view, which mean much to China and the world in general. I feel that while representing one group in the Consortium I am, in all essential respects, entering the service of China.

* Address delivered before the National Convention of the Chinese students in America held at Ann Arbor, Mich., during August, 1920

So far as it lies within my power, I shall serve her best interests as I understand them. I am not influenced by personal pecuniary considerations. I believe it is not out of place for me to say to you that the subject of my compensation or even of my expenses has not been mentioned, directly or indirectly, on either side. I know most of the bankers concerned individually; and they know me. That is enough. I know I will receive all I ought to receive and that is all I shall ever want. I know there will be nothing to conceal in the methods of the American Group or of its representatives. I know that I will be expected by my principals to take no position, to do no act, that cannot be taken and done by an honest man of the highest principles, with a clear conscience. The negotiations will precede to success, so far as I am concerned, by methods which the American code of morals governing high-minded men, will approve; or there will not be success.

There are many difficulties to overcome, many vexations to endure, many pitfalls to avoid—I know very well—and I am conscious that I am poorly equipped for participation in the task. I have much to study, much to learn; but of course others will share with me the labor and responsibility involved,—my associates, the representatives of the other three Groups, as well as the diplomatic representatives of the four countries.

I shall go to China with some knowledge of that great country. It occurs to me that I may have seen more of China than many of you who are present, but I know how little that signifies. In 1915 I visited Shanghai, Soochow, Nanking, Hankow and Peking, spending several weeks, principally in Peking. I travelled to Hankow, of course, by way of the great Yangstekiang, and that trip gives one an opportunity and time for serious reflection.

I shall go to China on my new errand with the best of good feeling for the Chinese people and with great respect for them. I know they belong to a different civilization from our own, but if one ever believed it to be an inferior civilization, a trip into China will disabuse his mind of that. I know they are a good humored people, a patient people, an industrious people, and, lately at least, an advancing people. I saw enough of China to know that, and that with the reformation of her currency and of her budget and with the construction of the necessary railroad lines and canals and telephone lines, China will be able to give high-grade employment to millions of laborers now merely existing, to feed all her millions off the fat of the land and to furnish vast quantities of food, moreover, for the rest of the world. The opportunity given to poor men to have an important part in providing China's people with the means of developing and distributing her great natural resources, arouses in me my highest ambitions.

But I am not known to the Chinese people. That is a serious handicap, and it may be for some. I want your help. I want it very much. It will mean a great deal to me. I know very well that it would be quite indelicate at this time, when you are my guests, for me to ask for your help for my own sake. I ask your help only in case you decide later that helping me is likely to help your country. The work I am to take a part in is highly important to your country, to proceed to definite and favorable results, the extent of the ultimate success I may share, will depend very largely upon the degree of confidence the Chinese people have in me, and how long it takes before that confidence becomes fixed in the minds of the Chinese people. They know Americans in general, but only a few of them know how much Chinese public opinion influences Chinese events. I am aware that despite the general absence of railroads and telegraphs, and telephones, news travels fast. What kind of news will be travelling about me? Favorable or unfavorable? Without the confidence of the Chinese people who influence public affairs, I can do little. You are in touch with thousands of Chinese in America who are all much interested in China's welfare. You know other thousands in China. You are here in Ann Arbor, where, with little trouble, you can learn all about me,—whether I am honest in speech and in deed, whether I am likely to try to over-reach China, under the guise of helping her. Do a little scouting in America for China. I was born only a few miles from Ann Arbor. I have lived in this state a large part of my life. There are many here in Ann Arbor who have known me many years. I hope you will look me up and, if the result is favorable, that you will then help me by many letters about me to your acquaintances in China, official and non-official, and by letters to your acquaintances in America, who may be willing to write to their acquaintances in China. I sincerely hope that in helping me you will be helping your country. Great benefit to the Consortium plan, which might with considerable propriety be called the American plan, would come if each one of you would write ten or twelve appropriate letters—incalculable benefit. If you believe that the Consortium plan is a good thing for China and if you come to believe in me, I hope you will write such letters soon, so that I may have the advantage of being somewhat known, and favorably known, when, I arrive in China in November or December. Really, I can't begin work there until confidence in me is quite general.

The Consortium plan must not fail. That would mean little to the bankers, it might even mean to them a loss averted. But it would mean much to China and much to the Far Eastern question. In the lexicon I shall take with me to China—to paraphrase very freely a notable line in literature,—there will be no such word as "fail." And with your cordial and generous help, I believe there will be no need of any other lexicon.

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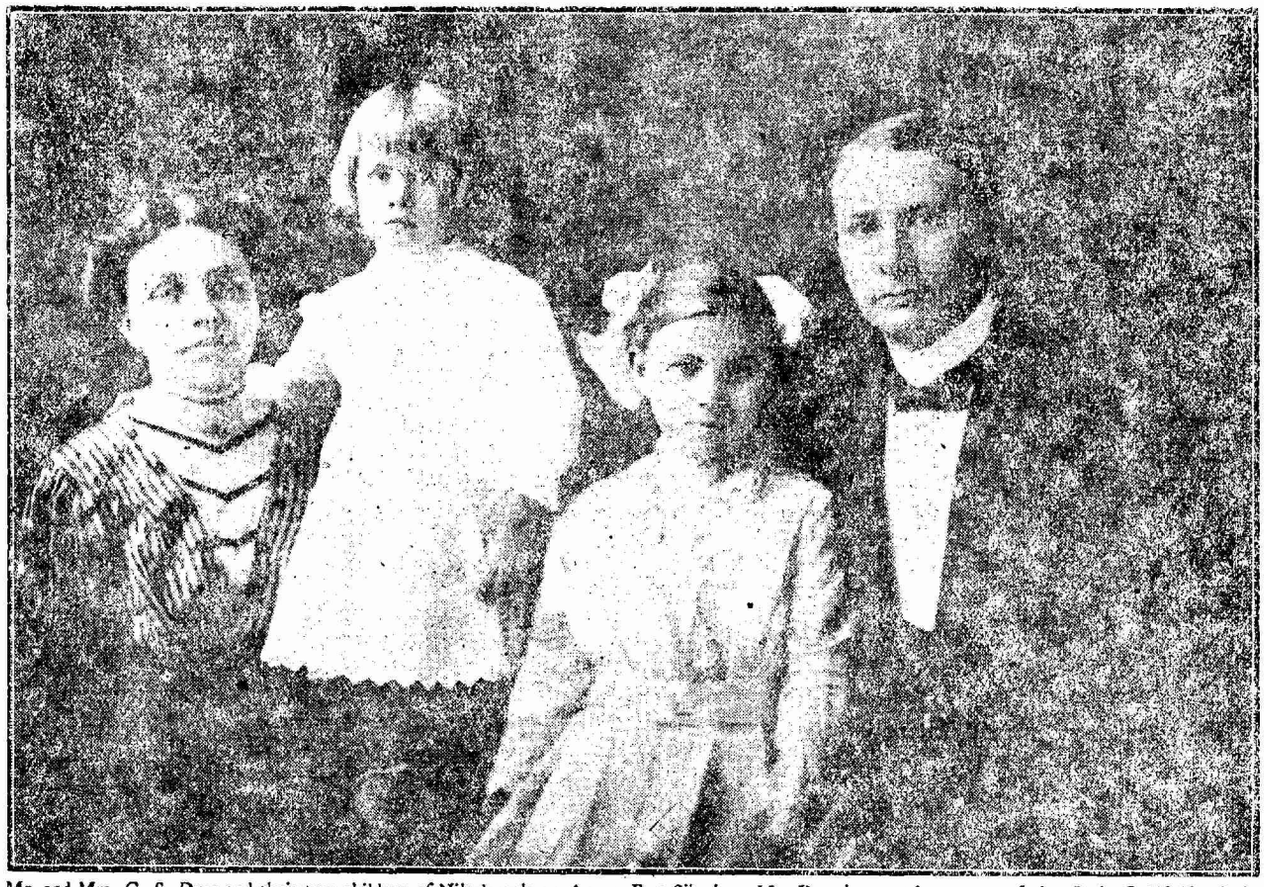
This American Family Knows What Bolshevism and Japonism in Siberia Mean



Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Dyer and their two children of Nikolaevsk on Amur, East Siberia. Mr. Dyer is general manager of the Orsk Goldfields, Ltd. Their home is at Oakland, Cal., but both Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have been in Shanghai recently visiting their children who are students in the American School. (This picture was taken about eight years ago).

THE foregoing is a picture of an American family that probably has a better and more intimate knowledge of Bolshevism in Russia, and also of Japonism in Siberia than most persons who have come out of that unfortunate country. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer are natives of Oakland, Cal., the same city that produced another eminent American mining engineer by the well known name of Hoover. Eight years ago, they went to Siberia where Mr. Dyer has been general manager of the Orsk Goldfields, Ltd., an English firm with mines located in the district along the Amur River of which Nikolaevsk is the trade center. The labor used in the mines is chiefly Chinese who have emigrated in large numbers along the eastern shores of Siberia and are engaged in gold mining, fishing and fur trading. The Dyer children, Florence and Jessamine, are students this winter in the Shanghai American School where they were sent by their parents to save them from the horrors of Bolshevism and later Japonism in Eastern Siberia. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, who have been in Shanghai visiting their children, departed last week for London, where Mr. Dyer will report to the head office of his company just what the Bolsheviks have done to a perfectly good mining enterprise, an enterprise which the Bolsheviks first interfered with, then nationalized, and then after murdering most of the employes, destroyed entirely.

The story of their experiences in the Siberian wilderness since 1917 makes a tale of thrilling interest scarcely to be found outside of fiction and the movies. The Orsk gold mines are located in the country bordering on the Okhotsk sea and are in about the same latitude as the southern point of Alaska. The winters are long and severe but much milder than the climate of the American gold mining districts of Alaska. This district is rich in gold, nuggets being the chief medium of exchange, and should peace ever come to Russia, mining engineers give it as their opinion that this territory will be another Klondike—providing, of course, peaceful conditions come to Siberia and America and Great Britain can prevent the Japanese from grabbing up the entire district. And this is exactly what the Japanese are after in their recent seizure of the northern half of Saghalin Island which commands the Amur valley and the Siberian shores of the Okhotsk Sea. It is reported upon pretty good authority that both American and British gold mining engineers are waiting with their picks and shovels and their camp kits all ready for the rush—but these peaceful implements of industry are hesitating in the face of Russian Bolshevism and worse—Japanese rifles and gun boats.

The *Review* has had the privilege and opportunity of reading Mr. Dyer's official reports of conditions in eastern Siberia, and with his permission is able to present in an abridged form to its readers, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer's story of Bolshevism and Japonism on the Amur. It is unfortunate that the entire story in all of its thrilling details can not be presented, but since much of it consists of official reports to his company and also to government agencies, it is not for ordinary eyes. The following paragraphs are reprinted from the great mass of papers and documents in Mr. Dyer's possession and now on their way to London:

The Bolsheviks first made their presence felt in the Amur district in 1917. This district is about 1,000 miles north of Valdivostok and approximately 2,000 miles north of Shanghai. First they cut the telegraph lines and interfered with the mail between Nikolaevsk and Habarovsk, the nearest town south and also located on the Amur River. The Bolshevik leaders by telling the ignorant Siberian peasants of the millenium that had come to pass in Petrograd and Moscow since the institution of Bolshevism had come in, soon gathered most of the peasants under their banners. Those who held out were forced in at the point of a rifle or a bayonet. In the fall of 1917, the White forces under Koltchak were able to overcome them, chiefly through the assistance of the Japanese forces which were helping Koltchak with men, money and munitions. During the summer of 1919, the Reds again made themselves felt by cutting the telegraph wires, and by firing on the mail boats that plied on the Amur river. This became so bad that it was necessary to put armed guards with rapid fire guns on each boat. Just what caused this reaction against the Koltchak regime only future history will record, but it is generally felt now that Koltchak's followers who were mainly from the old regime, gave the first incentive. Then allied intervention, which chiefly consisted of Japanese troops illegally thrown into Siberia to the number of 100,000 furnished the final incentive that caused the Siberian peasants to rally to the Red banners in order to drive the foreign invaders out of their home land. Japanese gun boats for months steamed up and down the Amur, destroying every house and village within gun fire of the river. The Japanese acting on the assumption that every house "might harbor a Bolshevik," simply created a reign of terror in the whole district. Certified accounts of these outrages which include the names of more than a dozen formerly thriving towns of Siberia, have been supplied to the foreign offices of America and Great Britain, and in the future reckoning, Japan will be held guilty of the monumental crime of throwing the whole territory of Siberia into the laps of the Reds. Had it not been for the Japanese enterprises in this country which had all the earmarks of conquest and extermination, Siberia might have been saved as a modern democracy and a nucleus upon which a future Russian state might have been constructed. But Japan went into Siberia with the the idea of conquest and the acts of conquest and because of her actions, threw Siberia into the hands of the Reds and is reaping the whirlwind in the hatred of every Russian in Siberia, Man, Woman and Child.

But this is largely a matter of ancient history, only the real facts regarding Japanese participation are now coming out. This story has to do chiefly with the Bolsheviks, an American family and an English owned gold mine. At the close of 1919 when the whole northern part of Siberia was frozen in for the long winter, the Japanese got their boats off the Amur and left a small force of about 640 men at the town of Nikolaevsk which they thought with the assistance of the white army to be amply strong to ward off the Reds, Thus the Japanese showed their monumental ignorance of Russian character and of the old Tartar love for revenge. The Reds soon retook all the villages between Marinsk and Habarovsk in November and December forcing into their ranks all able bodied men. The Japanese and White troops at Nikolaevsk sent frequent detachments to drive back the Reds, but with poor success. The Reds would dress in white and with this camouflage become practically invisible in the snow. The Japanese detachments scarcely ever returned, and with each loss of men, there also went a good supply of munitions and rifles, rapid fire guns, etc. The Japanese would make sorties along the ice on the Amur river, but the Reds would cut them off by short cuts across the river bends and pick them off leisurely. The Japanese had no show and soon were bottled up in Nikolaevsk with the Whites who were supporting them. The Reds would send spies into the town and soon the Reds knew all about the Japanese force, defences, everything, while the Japanese could obtain no information regarding their opponents.

Mr. Dyer left his station at the goldfields on January 1, and went to Nikolaevsk, a distance of some 120 versts, on business for his company. On this occasion the Japanese Consul, Mr. Eseda told him that his force could stand off at least 3,000 Russians, Reds or otherwise. On January 21, Mr. Dyer started back to his mine, but had gone but 19 versts when his party was surrounded by some 300 Reds and taken back to a small village, the Lecha, about 4 versts from Nikolaevsk. Here Mr. Dyer learned for the first time that Vladivostok had gone over to the Reds and was told that Nikolaevsk was the only remaining place to be taken. The Red army here was dressed in uniforms of all nations which they had collected from corpses, captured from the Whites, Japanese, American, British, German and Austrian prisoners, and Chinese laborers, in fact, according to Mr. Dyer, they truly looked the part of an international army from the standpoint of uniforms. They had ample supplies of ammunition. The following is a sketch of the fighting which Mr. Dyer saw from the river bluff at Lecha follows:

> "When we first arrived at Lecha which is on a bluff above the river, we could see the Japanese in sledges with rapid fire guns, and the horses running at the top of their speed towards town, the guns talking all the time and occasionally a horse would go down from a Red bullet; then the Japanese would set the sledge shooting the rapid fire gun as long as they had ammunition. Then they would jump out and run towards the town, shooting as they ran with their rifles. As soon as they left the sledge, they were as good as gone, for the Reds were all on snow-shoes and could slide along the snow in a straight line cutting off all curves in the road. Furthermore they traveled in open formation, while the Japanese were on a narrow road since they could not spread out they provided an excellent target for the Reds and very few Japanese ever got back from that detachment."

On the morning of January 25, Mr. Dyer was told by the Reds that he could proceed to his mine. He has gone as far as a town called Mago, also on the Amur, and again the Reds caught up with him and again detained him. During the night, the workmen from the mine came into Mago with a report that the Reds had taken over the mine with instructions from the chief Red general, a man Trapitzen, to force all able bodied employes into the Red army, and to shoot all who resisted. The Reds then put Mr. Dyer through the third degree to obtain information about the mine, the amount of gold on hand, the amount supposed to be within reach in the mine, and so on. He informed them that he was an American, that the mine was owned by English capitalists, and that all gold on hand had been exchanged for provisions for the winter season. At 11 o'clock the next morning, Mr. Dyer was again permitted to proceed toward his mine with a Red Guard. On arrival, he found the Reds in command with headquarters established in a church, After taking charge of everything including the keys to the office and safe they announced

that a meeting would be held in the afternoon at which all members of the mine staff were told to be present. At this meeting, the Russians held a debate with the mine staff on the subject of nationalization. Mr. Dyer tried to convince them that they would get more out of the mines by permitting the force to continue working. He told them the mine was owned by the English and should they destroy it they would have to account to the owners at some later date. Finally they took a vote, and the Reds voted unanimously for nationalization. Mr. Dyer and his staff were told that they could proceed in their former positions, but to take orders from Trapetzin.

The Reds then started to take everything they wanted at the mine, including the winter stock of provision. They commandered all the horses and even the children of the Red forces took a hand and selected horses and ponies. On February 1, officers arrived from Trapetzin's headquarters who broke the seals on the safe and removed all money, papers and account books. For several days the force of Reds at the mine put in the time fighting among themselves over the mine plunder. Practically everybody carried orders from the Red commander giving authority to take anything the bearer wanted. Soon the Chinese workmen at the mine, seeing their stock of winter provisions disappearing, went on strike. Mr. Dyer was accused of secretly encouraging the strike and was constantly threatened with jail and execution. Finally Trapetzin heard of the action of his Red mining chief so he called another meeting at the mine, dethroned the president and appointed a new manager. This fellow, Lessafenko by name, had previously been an employe of another mine in the neighborhood as a mechanic. The previous president was taken out and shot. Then the Red headquarters at Nikolaevsk decided that the mine machinery should be used for the manufacture of shells so a new president was installed. All the loafers of the neighborhood were collected and put to work making shells and in a few days the ignorant peasants had managed to ruin most of the machinery and spoil all the stock of metals on hand. Then the leaders decided that Mr. Dyer had enjoyed his private house long enough and they began to invade his home. They would come in without knocking, roam about the rooms at will, take what they desired, play the piano, sit in the rocking chairs and made themselves at home generally, always making the declaration that in the new day that had arrived, all must share and share alike. One man in the camp, named Jurovloff, who had worked as a diver claimed to be a black anarchist and since he stood very high with Trapetzin, caused lots of trouble. He was continually having meetings called and having somebody investigated. He never overlooked any stock of alcoholic beverages in his frequent searches of premises and of these he imbibed freely. He always carried a revolver, a large knife and a hand grenade and a large cossack whip which he used frequently.

In addition to these troubles, scarcely a day passed, but what a special committee arrived from headquarters with instructions to make further searches for gold. They would arrest Mr. Dyer about every other day and cross question him regarding a supply of gold which was supposed to be hidden about the place. The cross questioning was usually done at the point of a rifle. On February 10, a new force arrived and demanded the remaining supplies of food for "hospital use" at the front. Needless to say the food never reached any hospitals. On February 24, order arrived to replace all Chinese laborers with Russians. On February 28, a new president was sent out, one Lessafinko by name. He asserted his authority by beating all of the Chinese laborers and taking their supplies of gold away from them. Mr. Dyer was told that he was a liar, a Bourgoise, and that his time for a jail sentence would soon arrive. This sort of condition continued until April 3, when a new force arrived from town with instructions to place Dyer in jail. On April 6, a new president named Voituk, also a mechanic arrived. Dyer was released from jail and instructed to go to work in the mine as a day laborer. The other officials of the mine were taken out one at a time and shot.

Mr. Dyer now decided that something had to be done, or he and his wife and the other foreigners would be next on the list of executions, so he smuggled a letter to town to the Chinese Consul who sent a commission to the mine to investigate the conditions of the Dyers and the Chinese and the other foreigners including some Englishmen, a Frenchman, a Dane and one other American. Mr. Dyer believes that all the foreigners at the mine owe their lives to the intervention of the Chinese Consul. The Reds were especially antagonistic toward the Englishmen because they said that the English had troops in north Russia and were trying to secure control of the Baku oil wells. "England is our enemy," was the constant statement. Finally the foreigners were taken to town to Trapetzin, who instructed Dyer that he would not be molested if he would make out a complete report regarding the gold field on the Okhotsk Sea. This he did, working most of the time in the house of the Chinese consul, but prolonging his report in the hope that help would arrive soon. Trapetzin never got this report. In the meantime Reds under Trapetzin had taken the town and the so-called massacre of Japanese had taken place. (This was covered in Mr. Mason's article in the *Review* last week.)

Mr. Dyer's account also brings out the fact that the Chinese Consul as the Chinese commander of the gun boats at Nikolaevsk, did everything humanely possible to save the lives of the Japanese prisoners. The struggle at the mine continued and then soon to be followed by another who followed precedent. Finally all foreigners were taken to the town of Mago, where they took things into their own hands and decided to make a stand by arming guards.

Finally after the ice went out of the river and the Okhotsk Sea, a Japanese relieving force arrived. The story of the activities of the Japanese "deliverers" is almost a repetition of the activities of the Bolsheviks. They were especially resentful against the Chinese whom they accused of assisting the Reds. They refused to send a guard to the mine to save the property, which would have been possible since Trapetzin had not yet arrived there on his retreat from Nikolaevsk after destroying the place. Finally a Japanese transport arrived and the foreigners including Mr. and Mrs. Dyer were permitted to leave. The last information they had from the mine was that Trapetzin had arrived and through the judicious use of dynamite had converted everything to splinters including the machinery and the houses.

The Social Service Viewpoint

VISTORS to China are numerous. In most cases they leave behind them, among the foreigners who live in China, a trail of scornful comment upon the globe-trotter and his works. This is not desirable. Probably both sides are to blame. The foreigner, after spending several years in Shanghai, after a house-boat trip as far, perhaps, as Henli, after listening to wild rumors about that vaguely apprehended district called "the interior," often sets himself up in his own mind as an authority on China. He is probably acquainted with one or two of his servants, and at that he may not know their names, and with the backs of several hundred ricksha coolies; but he loves to shake his head over this or that observation of the traveler, and to retail the observation with sarcastic comment to his friends at the dinner table later in the day. On the other hand the true globe-trotter, who brings with him to China an exasperating mixture of monumental ignorance and equally monumental assurance deserves the remarks that he causes. Happily there are travelers who bring to China keen minds and well-organized ignorance. They are trained to observe and to come to conclusions in some other field, but they have learned to fear prejudice and to keep their eyes open. Such travelers may find out more about China in two months than many an occupant of a desk chair in Shanghai would in a hundred years. Professor E. A. Ross of Wisconsin was such a traveler and he deserves respect.

During the past year China has entertained another man of the same sort in Robert A. Woods, a prominent settlement worker in Boston. Dr. Woods has returned the compliment by telling the Americans who are interested in social service something about China. What he has to say is worth comment.

His impressions have appeared in the *Survey* for June 19, under the title "The East is Calling." This same magazine has interested itself in China on more than one occasion. Between September, 1917 and September, 1918 it published four articles by J. S. Burgess of the Y.M.C,A. in Peking. These articles dealt with social conditions in China and probably opened the way for knowledge about China among many Americans who would not ordinarily show great interest. The *Survey* is keeping up the good work. An excellent account of the museum of the Shantung University Extension Department is to be found in the August 2nd, number under the unusal title "Eat Watermelon People." This museum, which is the work of Dr. J. S. Whitewright and deserves the approving comment it receives. It is to be hoped that *Survey* will continue to tell its readers about China, for it is a significant fact that an American informed about China is almost always a friend of China.

Dr. Woods has polite things to say about missionaries and mission schools in China, about the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., and about the students. His most interesting observations, however, are upon the possible development in this country of what is called social service or social work.

His fundamental observations are as follows; "looking two generations ahead, the whole intervening labor of Western civilization may prove to be vain and fruitless if China has not absorbed its essential standards of living and of life;" and "laggard standards of sexual morality are probably the chief aggressive cause of all that is backward in Chinese civilization." The Chinese, he believes, have the spirit that will solve their problems. "It may be taken as settled", he says, "that thoughtful Chinese in all ranks of life, with an age-long tradition of benevolence combined with administrative common sense, are ready and eager to welcome skilled leadership and to do fully their responsible part in the task of community organization."

Why social work is to be undertaken, what is to be the object and what the means, he sets forth. He goes on to indicate the fields in which he thinks there is most need for present endeavor. They are, first, public institutions for dependent and delinquent groups; secondly, comprehensive city programs of neighborhood organization; thirdly, the providing of recreation, and of every resource for happy fellowship in the Chinese home; fourthly, the re-shaping of the guild system to meet modern needs; and finally, a continued attack upon opium in all its forms.

Dr. Wood's comments show the problems of China from the social service viewpoint. He has omitted some things, the problem of language reform, for instance, and he does not attempt anything like a psychological or economic analysis. He was writing his impressions and not a book on China; but he has provided thoughts to stir the minds of those interested in the welfare of the Chinese people. May he continue to provide the people of America with the material for intelligent opinions about China.

C. F. R.

The Chinese at Nikolaevsk

BY JACK MASON

The first installment of this intensely interesting account of Japanese persecution of Chinese at Nikolaevsk, Siberia appeared in last week's issue of the Review. Mr. Mason, who represents the Newspaper Enterprise Association, is the only American correspondent to have visited this storm center since the famous "incident" of last spring. Permission for publication of this article as well as the one on the same subject last week was obtained by the Review by cable last week from the head office of the "N. E. A." at Cleveland.

WITH the arrival of the Japanese gunboats at Mago on June 3, the enumeration and examination of Chinese civilians progressed rapidly. All were questioned as to their knowledge of the burning of Nikolaevsk and the killing of the 134 Japanese, held as prisoners of war by the Reds.

There was no evidence they could possibly give as none of the Chinese at Mago were eye-witness to those happenings. All had reached Mago two days before they took place.

However, following these examinations, Chinese by ones and twos were taken away by the Japanese. Just what their fate was, is shrouded in more or less obscurity. Stories were told me of drum-head courts-martial, and of executions which followed. Some were circumstantial in detail, telling for example, of Chinese who on being found with biscuit of Japanese make in their possession, were taken out to the hills and summarily executed. Others who might be wearing as part of their clothing goods of Japanese manufacture were treated in like manner.

That Chinese were executed by Japanese is true. It was so admitted to the Chinese Consul and the senior Chinese Captain. When the latter asked "how many" they were referred to the Japanese authorities at Nikolaevsk, which perhaps unintentionally, was grim humor as the Chinese were not permitted to

leave Mago to make such inquiring. When the writer later asked this same question at Japanese headquarters in Nikolaevsk, the reply was, "that being strictly military information nothing could be given out without authority from Tokyo."

That Chinese were summarily executed will not be denied. It is unfair to state that all the Chinese taken away from Mago by the Japanese, and who did not later return, were executed. Something, however, happened to them. No one but the Japanese know what that something was, and they do not tell. Perhaps some day they will.

The writer was informed that the number of those who, for want of a better word "disappeared," reaches three figures. All that is known is, they were left in custody of Japanese soldiers, since when nothing has been heard from them. They did not come back to claim their few belongings. They at no later time reported to their consul. They simply disappeared.

Early in June, S. Hanaoka, diplomatic representative at Nikolaevsk, called on the Chinese Consul then aboard the *Kiang Heng*. At the first interview, Mr. Hanaoka explained that "substantiated rumors" had come to him regarding certain actions of the Chinese gunboats at Nikolaevsk.

One of these "substantiated rumors" charged the Chinese gunboats with firing their large guns on the Japanese Consulate at a time it was occupied by Japanese troops following their unsuccessful attempt to incinerate Trepetzin and his staff.

Hanaoka was invited to inventory the ammunition then on board the four Chinese boats and compare it with the official list of ammunition on board these same four vessels when they left Shanghai. For some reason he alone is cognizant of, he did not take advantage of this offer. It was also pointed out to him at that interview that as all the vessels were "sheathed in," the sheathing being solid, it would have been physically impossible, even had the desire existed, to "sight" any of the large guns, and equally impossible to fire them.

Without indicating how this impressed him, from that time on Hanaoka made no further reference to his "substantiated rumors" of firing from large guns. And at no future time were they mentioned.

However, even at this first interview, another substantiated rumor" was brought forward to take the place of the one discarded. This fresh "rumor" charged the Chinese with loaning rapid fire guns to Trepetzin. No details were given. Though the Chinese indignantly branded any such charge as false, Hanaoka went away unsatisfied, and before leaving informed the Chinese commanders that they were to consider themselves "under detention" until he had opportunity to make thorough investigation. It was pointed out by Hanaoka that a Japanese naval vessel would remain constantly at Mago to see that the "detention" was not violated.

About a week later a second visit was paid by Hanaoka. This time he brought a fresh "substantiated rumor." It was that the Chinese had used "rapid fire and other small arms when firing on the Japanese," and showing this time his own faith that he was on the right track at last, he mentioned that his oral charge was borne out by "many signed statements" in his possession. The Chinese again denied this fresh charge and asked that these "signed statements" be submitted in order that they might understand the exact nature of the offense with which they were charged. At the same time they explained that as they were held prisoners, and unable to leave Mago to obtain a fresh supply of food, they were forced by this Japanese action to apply to their captors for a reasonable amount of food of which they then had very little on hand, and for some ordinary medicines, gauze, and bandages, of which they had none. Hanaoka left promising to send back some of the "signed statements" and do what he could in response to their request for food and medicine.

Perhaps a week later the Chinese received a letter from Hanaoka, written in Russian, a translation of which reads as follows:

Nikolaevsk-on-Amur, 30th, of June 1920.

The Chinese Consul,

Notwithstanding the fact that there still exists the danger of an attack by the Partizans, the Japanese Command, fulfilling the real desire of the Russian people resident in the town of Nikolaevsk, has despatched the steamer *Baron Korff* on the 28th, of June, with Russian refugees to Habarovsk, under our convoy.

Our Military Power has no objection to the Chinese, who had and have no connections with the Partisans, leaving on their own steamers for Habarovsk, but in this case the Military Power would desire that each Chinese have a certificate of his personality, issued him by the Chinese Consul, to be presented on demand of the Japanese Power which is engaged in superintending the activities of the Partisans.

As for the movements of your gunboats, we think it will be useful for you to give all, prior to their leaving Mago, suitable explanations regarding such rumors which are clear according to the four documents enclosed herewith, in order to avoid misunderstandings from various quarters.

Respecting provisions, to my greatest regret, I am not in a position to fulfil your desire because at the present moment the food supply is inadequate even for ourselves, but I will endeavor to furnish the members of your Consulate and sailors with provisions, and consequently I request you to inform me of the amount necessary for them.

Secretary of the Imperial Japanese Consul.
(Signed) S. Hanaoka.

Reviewing the four paragraphs of this somewhat remarkable letter, we find the first paragraph to be truthful.

The second paragraph may have been intened as a bit of Japanese humor. It is certainly ironical. By it the Chinese civilians (numbering 4,000) are permitted to leave "on their own steamers for Habarovsk." Now the only "steamers" the Chinese possess were the naval vessels under detention. Their only means of communicating with Habarovsk or any other point was "through" the Japanese, as their wireless had a radius of but 200 miles. Not once, but many, many times, the Chinese had given the Japanese messages to Chinese authorities in Peking and Vladivostok. Each time they were infomed the messages had been despatched by wireless but never did a single reply return. No word from the outside world reached the Chinese through Japanese sources at any time. No great imagination is required to realize that under such conditions the summoning of "their own steamers" from, some other point was attended with some difficulty. The first paragraph informed the Chinese that Japanese transportation had been furnished "Russians," but the second paragraph clearly states the Chinese must find their own transportation.

The third paragraph might be called "the rumor paragraph." Hear we learn that "rumors which are clear" are enclosed. The writer has copies of the four enclosures referred to. They decidedly are not clear. They are not published at this time lest their publication might embarrass the Sino-Japanese commission sitting in Nikolaevsk, which is investigating these particular "rumors" and any others that may have been born since the writer left Nikolaevsk August 1. On returning to Nikolaevsk from Mago, and later while on board the *Erivan* enroute to Vladivostok, several "signers" of statements furnished by the Japanese were encountered. On being questioned as to just what they saw the Chinese do; One

admitted he was not even in Nikolaevsk at the time, being four miles down the Amur at a fishing hamlet. Asked why he signed a false statement he unblushingly admitted it was for the sake of the five yen he was paid for so doing. Another admitted he had been hiding under the floor of his house at the time he said he saw the Chinese fire on the Japanese Consulate but he too, needed five yen. Another said he has been threatened by the Japanese if he did not sign. And so it went. The Japanese have intimated that a "great amount of evidence" was in their hands supporting "rumors," sometimes "substantiated," sometimes "clear". Unless they possess evidence different from the lying statements of Russian ex-convicts which the writer has seen, their action in detaining naval vessels of a neighboring country with whom they are officially, at least, at peace, is a sad commentary on the actions of the military arm of Japan.

Paragraph four deals with "provisions." Mr. Hanaoka's letter is dated June 30. On that date there were no provisions which could be spared for the 4,000 Chinese civilians waiting for "their own steamers."

(It is pertinent to state here that when the writer reached Mago on July 21, these Chinese were eating fish and nothing else. There was nothing else for them to eat. Sick and well alike. Fish. Fish without salt, without fat to fry it in. Fish either baked or boiled. Fish and nothing else. while at that time there were thousands of tons of provisions of all kinds in the warehouses and storage yards of the Japanese at Nikolaevsk, thirty versts down the Amur).

The crews of the gunboats were more favored, however. Three days after the *Erivan* arrived at Nikolaevsk with food and medicines, the Japanese delivered 400 pounds of rice to the gunboats, but medicines even then, were withheld. No salt, no fats, no tea or other supplies were at any time offered or supplied.

The constant and unvarying fare of fish contributed largely to the growing number of sick, most of whom were suffering from stomach derangements which if promptly taken in hand yield to treatment. It is necessary, however, to employ certain well known remedies to check such derangements as cholera, dysentary etc. It was from these latter that most of the deaths occurred.

Once each week the Japanese guard ship was changed. Sometimes it was a river gunboat, sometimes a destroyer. Each time the change was made a Chinese Naval officer would board the Japanese vessel, and explain the need of medicines for the many sick amongst the Chinese. Each time the answer given was the same. "It is indeed terrible, we sympathise deeply, but to our great regret we have no medicines we can spare."

So men continued to die without relief.

Men detained at Mago against their will.

This denial of medicines resolves itself into one of two facts; If there were medicines which could have been spared, it was a heartless, cruel and inhuman denial.

Or, if on the constantly changing Japanese guard-ships there was not so much as one ounce of medicine to spare, one yard of gauze, or one small bit of absorbent cotton which could be given to fellow beings in distress, the medical branch of the Japanese navy needs overhauling.

Explanations will be made, but explanations do not give life to those who died, denied by their jailers the surcease from suffering and pain the most simple remedies would have brought.

Can a military system guilty of such inhumanity claim a place within the pale of "race equality"?

And when the facts above related become public property, can those responsible feel resentment if decent people look askance?

Have they just cause to feel aggrieved, if others hold in abhorrence such flouting of humanity?

The writer does not believe the people of Japan know what has really taken place along the Amur, and he will not believe that knowing, they aprove.

Shanghai, September 13, 1920.

Australia's Two Dominant Policies

BY FRAZIER HUNT

Special Correspondent, the *Chicago Tribune*

AUSTRALIA as an intregal and independent part of the British Empire, is floundering about in a sea of conflicting nationalistic emotions. Only two things are clear to her: she must keep inviolate her White Australia policy and she must hold fast to the lines that bind her to the Empire.

Nothing—neither the League of Nations nor Britain—can ever make her give up her religion of Australia for the white man. And she holds fast to the Empire first because of sentiment and secondly because she has cooly figured out that the British Empire gives her the cheapest protection.

Possibly 25 percent of her five millions would like to have Australia cut loose from England and either go it alone or turn directly to America for her protection. This 25 percent comprises a belligerant Irish population and a radical labor group. Certainly 75 percent of the people are strongly for remaining a part of the Empire.

But Australia would have in the future something to say about the foreign policy of the British Empire. How or by what scheme no one seems to have very definitely figured out. There is a hazy idea that it would be through some council of representatives of all the self governing dominions that would pass on Empire questions. Time and again one hears: "Australia never wants to be dragged into another war without having her say about it first — but if Britan was in real danger we should always go to her assistance without bothering about the right or wrong of the question at stake."

Within the country here there is an appalling amount of ignorance about international affairs, even to a greater degree than in America. Australia is an isolated, far removed continent out of touch with world currents, self satisfied and busy with her own affairs. She takes the Empire pretty much as a matter of course — except where it treads on her white Australia pledge. When this comes she unconsciously turns to America. She feels that America better understands her color questions than England ever can. She swears she will never give up her white Australia policy and that if trouble should ever come between America and Japan that she would fight alongside America.

This reaching for sympathy and help is the great tie that binds Australia with America. There is a certain amount of jealousy against America but it is smothered in the dream that America stands between Japan and her. Before America entered the war there was bitterness, too, and Americans were unpopular here but that has mostly melted away now.

American business is growing by leaps. The American flag is again being seen in Australian ports. In the twelve months of 1913 only 28 American ships entered Sydney harbor. On July 12, this year there

were at the same moment 16 ships flying the Stars and Stripes in Sydney harbor.

Our exports into Australia for the last six months of 1919 and the first three months of 1920 were more than six times greater than Japan's, and only $25,000,000 less than the total imports from the United Kingdom. We are more than coming into our own in Australia.

And Australia doesn't know just what to make of it all—the war, and the peace and the world's unrest, and the new shiftings of power. The magic that is the British Empire still holds her. She calls England, Mother—but she calls America Big, Brother.

Melbourne, Australia, September 20, 1920.

The Position of Modern Chinese Banks in China

IN view of the growth of Chinese banking on foreign lines in China, it will be interesting to see what progress has been made up to the present.

The modern system of banking in China dates from the promulgation of the Ordinary Banks Regulations and the Savings Banks Regulations in 1907, which were modeled after those of Japan. The banking business in China has shown extraordinary development and progress since the establishment of the Republic. At present the banks are divided into two classes, namely, those which have been established under the general banking laws, and make it their object to facilitate the general circulation of capital, and those which, having been created under special banking laws, have special objects and functions.

Ordinary Banks.—Ordinary banks are placed under the control of the Minister of Finance, whose license is required for the establishment of a new bank or the amalgamation of existing banks; he is also empowered to order at any time investigation into the business condition and property of a bank. Every bank must each half-year prepare and present to the said Minister a balance-sheet and other business reports and publish the balance-sheet in newspapers or by other means. Provisions also are made in the regulations with regard to business hours and holidays.

Savings bank.—Savings Banks, whose business is to take charge of the deposits made by the public at compound interest, must be joint-stock companies. Their directors are jointly under unlimited liability with respect to the obligation of the bank incurred during their term of office, and upon the lapse of full two years after their retirement therefrom they are released from such liability.

Savings banks must, as guarantee for repayment of savings deposits, provide themselves with interest-bearing national or local loan bonds corresponding in value to at least one-fourth of the deposits received and place them in the central bank or other banks. Any alteration in the articles of association of a savings bank or any change in the kind and method of its business must be previously approved by the Minister of Finance.

Bankers' Associations.—In 1915, the government promulgated the Bankers' Association Provisions. The first Bankers' Association was established in Shanghai in 1917. Including this, there are at present six associations throughout the country. The principal local banks all join these associations by means of which they maintain and promote their views and opinions.

There are eighteen reliable banks in good standing at present. Below we give a table showing the name of banks, the head-office, the numbers of branches, sub-branches and agencies, the authorized capital, the paid-up capital, the reserve fund, the deposits, the advances, the cash and the net profits at the end of the year 1919:—

Name of Bank	Head Office	Number of Branches Sub-Branches and Agencies	Authorized Capital	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Advances	Cash in Hand	Cash At Bankers	Net Profit for the Year
			Yuan ($)	Yuan ($)	Yuan ($)	Yuan ($)	Yuan ($)	Yuan ($)	Yuan ($)	Yuan ($)
Bank of China	Peking	106	60,000,000	12,279,800	4,116,772	181,459,859	184,052,092	8,980,876		3,456,333
Bank of Communications	Peking	69	15,000,000	7,500,000	3,295,136	81,009,719	79,009,092	23,146,566	23,955,637	2,107,937
The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Shanghai	6	1,000,000	1,000,000	340,746	12,953,489	6,583,599	2,007,536	4,194,136	176,503
The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.	Hangchow	3	1,000,000	710,300	81,422	5,804,247	5,134,970	471,400	1,459,996	131,904
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank	Shanghai	11	1,000,000	1,000,000	116,000	6,394,142	5,281,794	574,083	1,890,849	228,744
Salt Industrial Bank	Peking	9	5,000,000	2,500,000	517,160	22,713,349	16,623,272	1,766,484	6,941,387	1,190,183
Chung Foo Union Bank	Tientsin	3	2,000,000	1,020,000	53,999	3,568,034	2,401,572	223,692	625,333	222,116
Young Brothers Banking Corporation	Chungking	8	1,000,000	700,000	195,874	4,589,424	5,353,579	412,245		400,000
Chung Hwa Commercial & Savings Bank	Shanghai		250,000	250,000	54,227	1,349,057	1,271,949	182,274	263,710	96,543
The Bank of Canton, Ltd.	Hongkong	3	2,860,882	2,860,882		7,883,144	5,514,742	1,034,564		526,736
King Ching Banking Corporation	Tientsin	4	5,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	12,467,350	11,022,748	3,491,183		646,912
Sin Hua Savings Bank	Peking	2	5,000,000	1,250,000	206,836	9,680,521	8,571,408	578,752	1,471,573	231,636
Kiangsu Bank	Shanghai	8	1,000,000	600,000	160,392	2,281,850	2,416,515	280,440	193,597	140,901
The Contidental Bank	Tientsin	2	2,000,000	1,000,000	97,856	5,016,931	4,157,585	243,390	1,568,625	227,899
The National Industrial Bank of China	Tientsin	4	20,000,000	2,223,600	46,677	3,153,209	2,357,381	59,350	2,564,812	206,315
The Bank of Shantung	Tsinanfu	8	5,000,000 Taels	1,220,100 Taels	60,273 Taels	3,953,918 Taels	4,457,347 Taels	1,436,284 Taels	Taels	238,171 Taels
Ningpo Commercial Bank	Shanghai	3	1,500,000	649,825	77,387	4,967,678	3,152,174	798,301	726,735	193,644
Commercial Bank of China	Shanghai		5,000,000	2,500,000	1,245,069	4,870,170	8,375,041	1,307,199		170,210
Total		18	249							
Yuan $			127,110,882	38,114,682	9,543,370	364,278,243	344,209,645	44,829,119	45,129,655	10,228,833
Taels			6,500,000	3,149,825	1,322,456	9,837,848	11,527,215	2,105,500	726,735	363,854

From Finance and Commerce Shanghai, October 6, 1920

Who's Who in China

Mr. Li Kuo-ching
President of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation

Business acumen adapted to the conditions of the Orient as shown by the Chinese has come to be proverbial and now that this trait is being supplemented with the methods and ideals of the West by the younger men of the nation, students of China are pointing to a new era of commercial and industrial development for the country. One of the most noteworthy examples among the younger business men of China is Li Kuo-ching, president of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation and vice-president of the Wah Chang Mining and Smelting Company.

K. C. Li was born on September 24, 1892, at Changsha, in the province of Hunan. After receiving his earlier education in local schools, he entered the Hunan Technical Institute, taking up the study of mining. Finishing the course of this institution, he entered the Royal School of Mines, London, graduating from that college with the degree of Mining Engineer.

Upon his return to China, Mr. Li became actively associated with the mining industry in Hunan, occupying the positions of secretary of the Hunan Mining Board, president of the Kiangwah Government Tin Mines, president of the Hsiao Ku San Government Mines, and co-director of the Hunan Mining Board. During this time, he was sent as a mining commissioner of the government to Europe.

With the formation of the Wah Chang Mining and Smelting Company, Ltd., as an institution for international trade, Mr. Li was appointed vice-president and New York manager of the corporation. The later development of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation, the largest Chinese owned and directed import and export firm in the nation, brought the appointment of Mr. Li as president and managing director.

Mr. Li has been a resident of New York since his appointment, making frequent trips to China and to other nations of the world in connection with the business of his firms. He is the representative in New York of the Chinese Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. As a director and vice-president of the China Society of America, he has become one of the best known Chinese business men in the United States, both commercially and socially.

For meritorius service rendered to the Republic of China, Mr. Li has received the fourth class Chia Ho decoration from the president. He is also well known in the nation as a mathematician and has written books of trigonometry, algebra and calculus in Chinese which are used in native schools as text books. He received four honors during his college career and is widely known as a student of Chinese literature.

During the war, Mr. Li was active for both the American and Canadian governments in obtaining war materials from China and South America. He has received letters of appreciation and congratulation from the authorities of the various Allied governments.

Mr. Li is a member of the Lawyer's Club, and the Old Colonial Club of New York, and also of the committee of the New York Metal Exchange, the New York Credit Association and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is married and has two children.

American Diplomtic History Through Japanese Eyes

This article appeared in the Tsinan Rih Pao, the Japanese owned newspaper, printed in the Chinese language at Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung Province, on September 2. The article is interesting in itself since it is put out in the Chinese language for the specific purpose of casting discredit upon Americans and American enterprise in China. It has another significant interest for both Chinese and Americans since the Japanese attempted to have the article printed in all of the newspapers in Shantung Province on the day the American Congressional party was passing through that part of China. Evidence exists that several Chinese editors were offered the article with a financial inducement for printing same on the day the Congressmen were in Tsinan and were being entertained by the Chinese. Needless to say not a single Chinese editor accepted the "contribution."

IN recent years all the Congressmen, politicians and captains of industry in the United States as well as the benevolent missionaries have unceasingly accused the Japanese nation of militarism and territorial ambition. They attack not only the Japanese but all those who depend upon military power to carry out their policies.

In light of such talk let us take a look at America's military history since the Revolution in order to discover the real America. The war of 1812 lasted two years and 8 months, from July 1812 to March 1815. The six months from November 1817 to May 1818 were taken up with the first Seminole

war, and the five months from March to August 1832 which last was the Black Hawk war, while the second Seminole War six years and eight months, from December 7, 1835 to August 1842. The Mexican War began in January 1846 and ended in February 1848, thus lasting two years and one month. Four years and one month, from February 1861 to May 1865 was consumed by the Civil War while the Spanish War lasted only three months; April to July 1898. The Philippine war lasted three years and one month, from January 1899 to August 1901. From June to August 1900 the United States was occupied with the Boxer Rebellion, and from March 1916 to January 1917, two years and one month, she invaded Mexico. Finally, from April 1917 to November 1918, one year and seven months she took part in the European War.

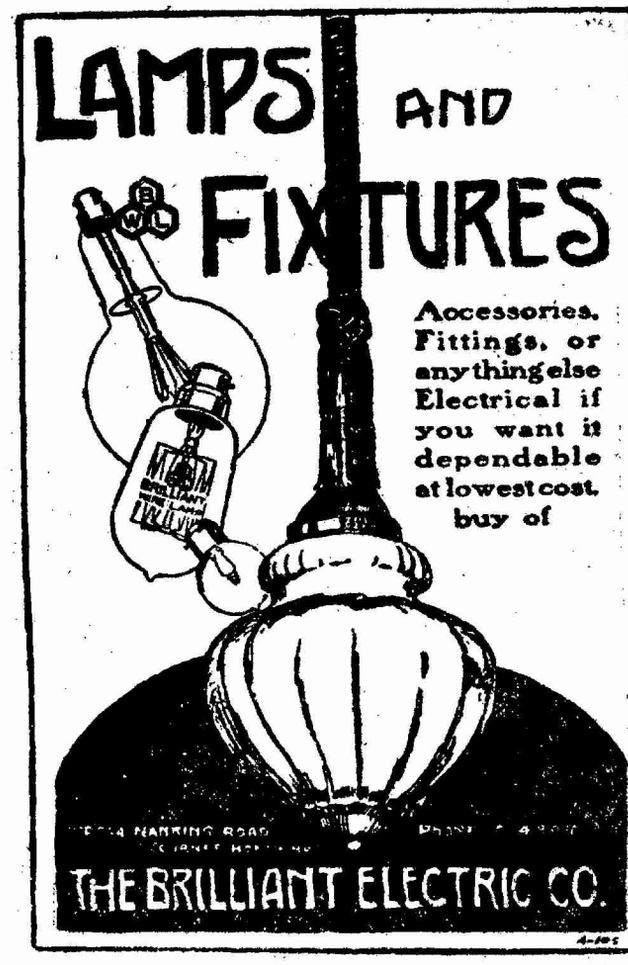
From the above facts we learn that within one hundred and ten years the United States fought eleven wars, large and small, covering a period of twenty years and eight months. In other words the United States had one war a decade and spent more than a century in fighting. Investigation shows that one-eighth of the whole American people were engaged in the Civil War. As compared with the Japanese, only one tenth of whom took part in the Russo-Japanese War, the Americans may be called warlike.

A study of American diplomatic history reveals this fact even more forcibly. For brevity's sake we shall mention only the most salient points.

1. Seventy years ago the Americans aided Texas to separate from Mexico and soon afterward annexed the state. Moreover, without any excuse, taking advantage of Mexico's internal turmoil, the United States sent her armed forces to occupy Arizona, New Mexico, California and other places.

2. When Cuba rebelled against Spain, the United States, because an American ship had been sunk in Spanish territory, declared war against Spain, and in the course of one hundred days completely defeated Spain and annexed both Cuba and the Philippine Islands. All this happened barely twenty years ago.

3. After these things, she got all the important places in the Pacific Ocean by means of her tricky devices. While England was trying to subdue Hawaii by military force, the Americans enticed the ignorant natives through the influence of the missionaries. This scheme was first tried seventy years ago, but not until after the annexation of the Philippines and of Guam, as a result of the Spanish-American War, was it annexed. It is because the United States wants to extend her territory in the Pacific that she pays so much attention to the Panama Canal. Since Panama was originally a small state of Columbia's it was easy for the United States to realize her ambition. When Panama declared her independence the United States was the first to recognize the new republic, in return for which Panama gave the United States west of the Canal as a perpetual concession a strip of territory forty nautical miles long and ten nautical miles wide. In due time the Canal was dug. Although like the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal is an international highway, the United States unhesitatingly erected forts and heavily garrisond them. The whole world knows this. Now it is reported that the island of Tampico? on the Pacific terminal of the Canal and belonging to Panama has also fallen into the hands of the Americans who had already fortified the place in spite of the violent protests of the people of Panama. The above facts show that since the beginning of the twentieth century the United States has often been guilty of aggression. When the United States, the protagonist of justice and humanity does this, what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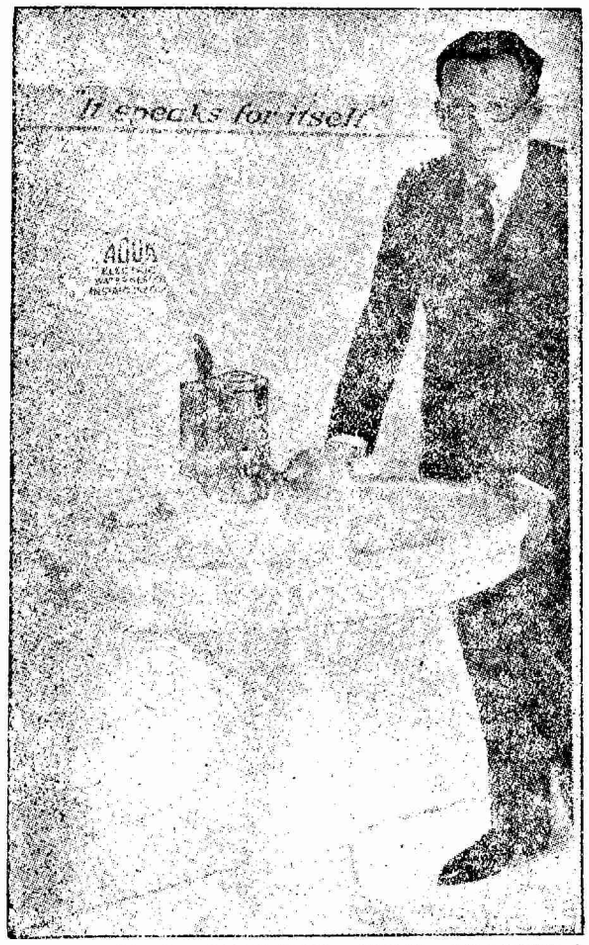
may not be done by countries without any regard for such ideals.

Every one remembers the activity of America during the European War. The spirit of America toward the war is indicated by the fact that only one thirtieth of the people participated in it. Although America recommended at the Peace Conference the restriction of military power, the expansion of the American army and navy is viewed with apprehension by the foreign powers. Before the war the United States had only 120,000 regular soldiers, but after the conflict she increased their number to 300,000. Still unsatisfied she goes on to train 650,000 soldiers every year for voluntary service. Moreover, the military officers are ordered to act as instructors in training these volunteers, and rewards are given to all instructors for meritorious work. In order to further encourage military training contests among students from military colleges are held every year at Washington. All military officers under the Minister of War are ordered to be present at these contests. Since the war the United States has opened institutions for training officers and university and high school graduates may enter these institutions, where they are trained at government expense. After graduation these students qualify as officers for future wars. Last summer there were 317 such institutions attended by more than 106,000 students. It is a matter for comment that when 180,000 people were trained as military officers at the time of the European war more that 100,000 students have been trained since as military officers.

It is evident that after the war the United States planned to utilize everything for her advantage, and accordingly she brought forward her Monroe Doctrine at the Peace Conference. On account of the opposition of the Americans the Japanese doctrine of Race Equality was not embodied in the League Covenant —since such an article would have been of great



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advantage to the yellow race, Japan was anxious to have it incorporated.

Since the nations were eager for peace, they yielded many points to the United States, and the League was established. The United States, however, regards the Treaty as non--existent—an attitude which is attracting wide attention. In an address delivered last year Mr. Shamen (Sherman?), one of the Republican Senators, revealed the American attitude towards the Shantung Question, when he said "the Peace Conference's settlement of the Shantung problem is the most disgraceful affair of modern history. The idea of a league is commendable, but we can never accept the Shantung articles of the Peace Treaty, because this encourages Japan's militarism and aggravates her territorial ambitions looking toward world conquest. Moreover, we must develop some policy for the protection of the Philippine Islands." Other politicians have expressed themselves in a similar vein.

Japan's determination as to the Shantung question has been clearly stated time and again by her Minister of Foreign Affairs. America's insistence on her own view only instils bitterness into the hearts of both nations.

At the time of the disposal of Yap Island, one of Germany's South Sea islands, the United States tried to snatch the island from Japan for themselves. This sort of self seeking American intrigues are too numerous to mention.

The most useful card played by the United States is the Monroe Doctrine of which the application is so wide that it enables her with impunity to meddle with all the policies of Mexico and of the small countries of Central America. All who travelled in these countries know that the Central Americans dislike the Americans. In order to keep foreign influences from permeating the country the United States applied the Monroe Doctrine not only to the whole continent but to other places as well.

Some years ago when Japanese emigrants were going to Mexico, the United States government repeatedly warned Mexico that such emigration was dangerous. Thereupon Mexico began to boycott the Japanese, and Japan's emigration policy failed. Soon after this a rumor was circulated to the effect that Japan had leased Magdalena Bay. The attack of the American newspaper men caused this project to fail also. These facts prove that the Monroe Doctrine is a thing to be feared, and we can imagine how the Americans boycott the colored races. Recently, in order to secure some privileges in China and in Siberia the Americans talked about the aggressiveness of other nations.

In view of the facts presented above is the United States justified in calling other nations militaristic? Although the United States in 1776 was only a small country with a population of 2,500,000, by means of the methods described above, within 140 years she not only occupied the choicest parts of the temperate zone of the North American continent, but also secured a foothold in Central America and in the Pacific. Moreover, her population has increased 44 fold, but on account of her constantly increasing territory, she has a density of only 31 persons per square mile, and yet she violently boycotts other nations, and even hinders other nationals from emigrating to neighboring countries. Whatever may be the explanation offered, this is aggression pure and simple.

With a view to world domination she is boldly expanding her navy, which is arousing the apprehension of the world. Japan, on the other hand, has lived quietly for 1,500 years in an area smaller than one of the American states, with a density of 356 persons

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per square mile, or twelve times that of the United States. Moreover, since her own resources are meagre, Japan tried to induce her surplus population to emigrate towards the East, but she was blocked by America. When next she tried to develop an economic sphere in the West, she met the same opposition, with the result that Japan is in a pitiable situation. To sum up: does the United States observe the doctrine of non-militarism, which she expects of other countries? Does she put into practice her loudly proclaimed doctrines of righteousness, humanity, freedom and equality? Her past and present history cannot but inspire doubt. We hope the Americans will give us a clean, definite pronouncement upon these important questions.

I have still another word to say to my compatriots. The post-war thinking is arousing our people; but unfortunately, whosoever does agree with the radical statements of the new thought movements in calling a conservative and a "moss back". To cause ignorant people to imagine themselves as children of a new age is exceedingly dangerous especially when they respect and flatter foreigners. A man of intelligence demands all the facts before he forms a judgment.

This is the day of omnipotent propaganda. We shall be the most foolish of peoples, if we allow ourselves to be used by this propaganda. Above all, I hope that henceforth my fellow-citizens will be more careful in investigating all problems, especially those relating to the words and the deeds of the Americans."

Mother's Department Organized by Members of American Woman's Club

At the last meeting of the American Woman's Club held last spring, a mother's department was organized, to which all members of the club are invited to become associated with. The American Woman's Club has long felt the need of such a department and it was organized with the purpose of utilizing the leisure at the command of mothers to the advantage of the home and children, and to afford opportunity for study and discussion of problems of child training and home management. The programs will include subjects of interest to mothers of older children as well as to mothers of younger children. The department will hold meetings at the Carlton Cafe, at 10:30 a.m., on the the first and third Wednesdays of the month until further notice.

At the regular meeting of the club on Tuesday, October 19, the program will be in charge of the mother's department and on that occasion, Dr. W.W. Peters, secretary of the Council on Health Education, will give a film lecture on "How Life Begins." All members of the club will have an opportunity at this time to become members of the mother's department.

Literary Department Outlines Work for Year

At the last meeting of the Literary Department on Friday, October 8, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, chairman of the department, outlined the proposed work for next year, and announced the books that had been bought for the reference library. The papers to be given during the year have not been definitely planned but Mrs. Ayscough and Dr. Stanley are features. Porcelains, painting and architecture are to receive more intensive study. Five papers upon ancient Ming and Tsing porcelains are scheduled; biographical sketches of five emperors, particular patrons of art; three great periods of paintings, Tang, Sung and Ming; and architecture under temples, alaces, pagodas and guild halls. A beginning is to be made upon Chinese literature, when

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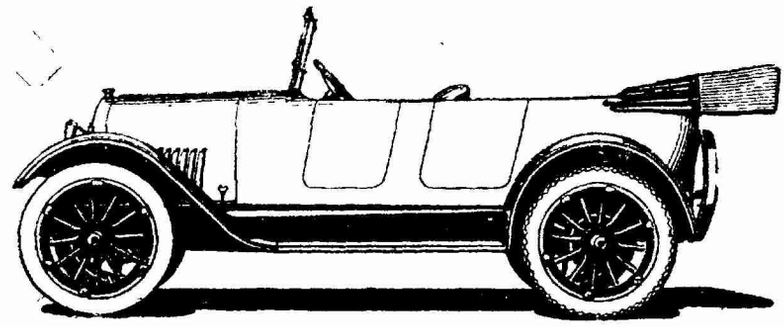

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the Feudal period will be presented. Miss Bosworth reported for the committee on buying of new books that $48.05 was realized from the Chinese feast. There are now seventy-five members enrolled in the Literary Department.

International Problems of Women Taken Up at Convention

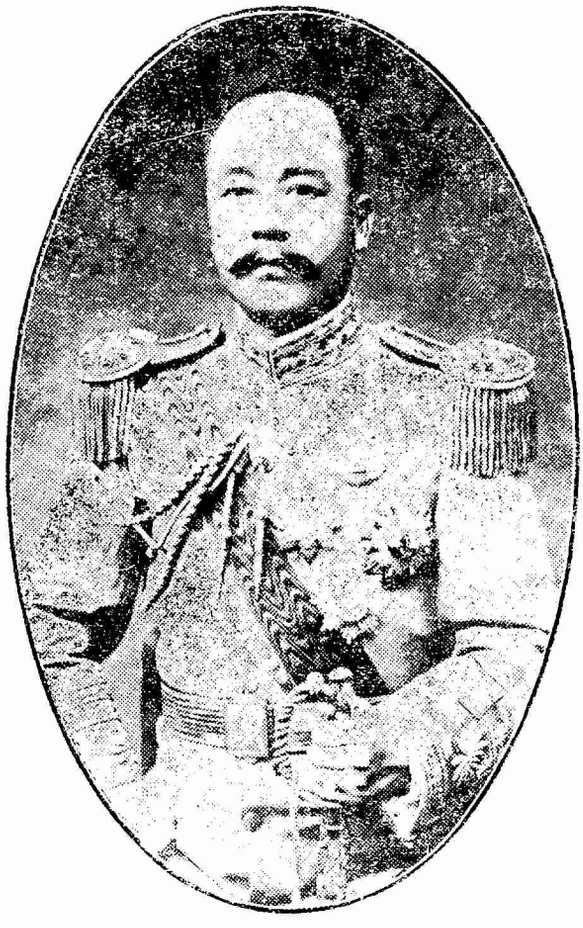
With the return to Shanghai of Miss Grace L. Coppock, general secretary for the Young Women's Christian Association in China, who left Shanghai last January and has since made a world tour, comes a glimpse of what women are doing internationally in relation to women's problems. Arriving in Seattle, Miss Coppock passed some time in various large cities of the United States, recruiting secretaries for China and attending the sixth national convention of the American Young Women's Christian Association held in Cleveland. As a result of her efforts in recruiting secretaries, ninteen young women, especially trained for the various departments of association work, arrived in China on September 12, and six others, who will make the total number twenty-five, will arrive this month.

At the convention Miss Coppock took part in the discussion of important features in the lives of industrial women. Among these featured the consideration of the eight hour day, prohibition of child labor, old age pensions for workers and relief from employment one day in seven. A motion was adopted by the convention to the effect that the National Board of the American Young Women's Christian Association use ito resources to influence legislation which should help ts make social ideals a reality. At this meeting Miss Coppock spoke on the "Development of Leaders Among Chinese Women," emphasizing what the Chinese women have already accomplished in lines of leadership in the association and their place in the community life of the Chinese women.

Last May, Miss Coppock arrived in Switzerland where she attended, with two other representatives from China, the first international meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association which it has been possible to hold since the World Conference of Stockholm in 1914 just before the outbreak of war. Miss Fan Yu-jung, one of the Chinese national secretaries, and Miss Ella MacNeil, a Shanghai secretary who is now on furlough, were the other China representatives. Miss Fan returned to Shanghai on October 8, on the *Empress of Russia* after having attended the National Young Woman's Christian Association Training School in New York for the past year. She comes directly from a gathering of the Christian student movements of the world held in Beatenburg, Switzerland, in which she and Miss MacNeil have taken an active part. The International Young Women's Christian Association meeting which Miss Coppock attended was held in Champery, Switzerland, not far from Lausane in the Dent du Midi mountains. Twenty-six nations were represented, including England, France, Germany, Belgium America, India, China and Japan. At the meeting the need for an international staff of association workers in China,India and Japan was emphasized. Miss Coppock said that the discussions on points related to this problem gave to the women present a new vision of the contribution the Young Women's Christian Association may make to the friendly relations of the world.

Tragic Death of Governor Li Shun

Li Shun, Governor of Kiangsu Province and Inspecting Commissioner of the provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei, committed suicide at 4 o'clock, a.m., Tuesday morning, October 12, in his official yamen residence in Nanking. He had been seriously ill for several months and this combined with the present unsettled political situation are said to have caused him to take his own life. Recently he had been acting as Northern Peace Delegate in an effort to bring about a union of north and south China. He was more than fifty years of age and is survived by his wife, Madame Li Wang Sz. They have no children.



Governor Li Shun was one of the best and most favorably known of the modern military officials of China. He has always been liberal in his ideas and was counted as one of the best friends of Americans and American enterprise in China. For years he employed Mr. Roy Anderson as American adviser. Recently when the American Congressional party was in China he expended from his private funds some $30,000 in entertainment of the American visitors. Each was presented with a Chinese fan containing a personal message written by himself and in addition each was presented with a piece of embroidery with a facsimile of his own writing expressing greetings to the distinguished guests. He was a personal friend of Hon. Charles R. Crane, American Minister, and of Dr. Paul S. Reincsh, former minister, and of Dr. Charles D. Tenney, retiring councillor of the American Legation at Peking.

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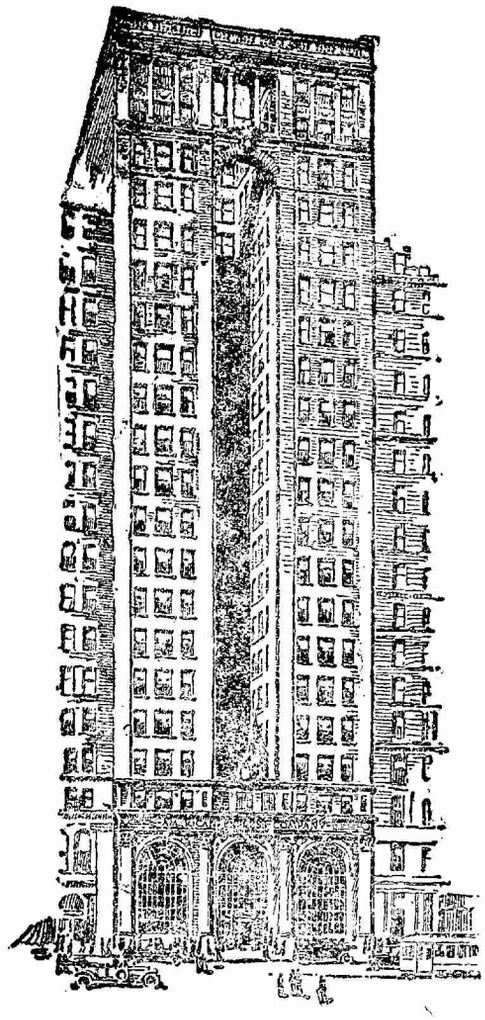

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He has on various occasions contributed to educational and philanthropic enterprises. Last year he donated the sum of $5,000 toward the agricultural development work of Nanking University, the American missionary institution.

The Governor was intensely patriotic and is numbered among the very few military officials who have sold no concessions to the Japanese. Two years ago the Japanese offered him a Japanese adviser, but the Governor refused to avail himself of his services and the adviser has been no nearer the Governor's yamen than the Japanese consulate at Nanking.

He was a native of Tientsin and a graduate of the Pei Yang Military Academy where he studied under the present president of China, Hon. Hsu Shih-chang. He had extensive military experience and assisted the Republican troops in the revolution. He has been favorably known for his liberal ideas, but has been criticised for failure to take a decided stand on several important questions in the last few years. In the recent fighting between the Chihli and Anfu forces he missed his great opportunity for signal service to China by not taking a decided stand. The fact that he has been seriously ill, suffering from dysentery for the past year probably explains his lack of aggressiveness. His death will probably bring on continued political agitation in this part of China, owing to competition for his office which is one of the most important in China because of its strategic position on the north and south railway and on the Yangtsze River.

America's Four Diplomatic Blunders in the Far East

Hon. Charles D. Tenney, retiring Councillor of the American Legation at Peking after thirty-eight years of work in China, in an address before the Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce of China held at the Union Club on October 8, gave a list of America's diplomatic blunders in dealings with China. According to Dr. Tenney these blunders were:

1—The Chinese exclusion act of 1879, enforced in 1882 which caused a wave of anti-American feeling in South China.

2—The failure of the old American firm of Russell and Company, probably the most important foreign firm of those days, a firm that was considered so strong that Chinese and foreigners and even some of the foreign mission bodies deposited their money with the company. The firm closed its doors in 1882.

3—The withdrawal of the American financiers in 1898 from the Canton-Hankow Railway. This contract was given voluntarily to a group of American bankers, who sold their bonds later to other foreign interests, an action which the Chinese have never forgiven.

4—America's failure to stand by China at the Paris Peace Conference, a diplomatic blunder which many of the Chinese consider a betrayal by a friend.

Opposed to these four blunders detrimental to American prestige in China, Dr. Tenney gave a list of constructive diplomatic moves that have served to retain for America the general good will of the Chinese people. They are:

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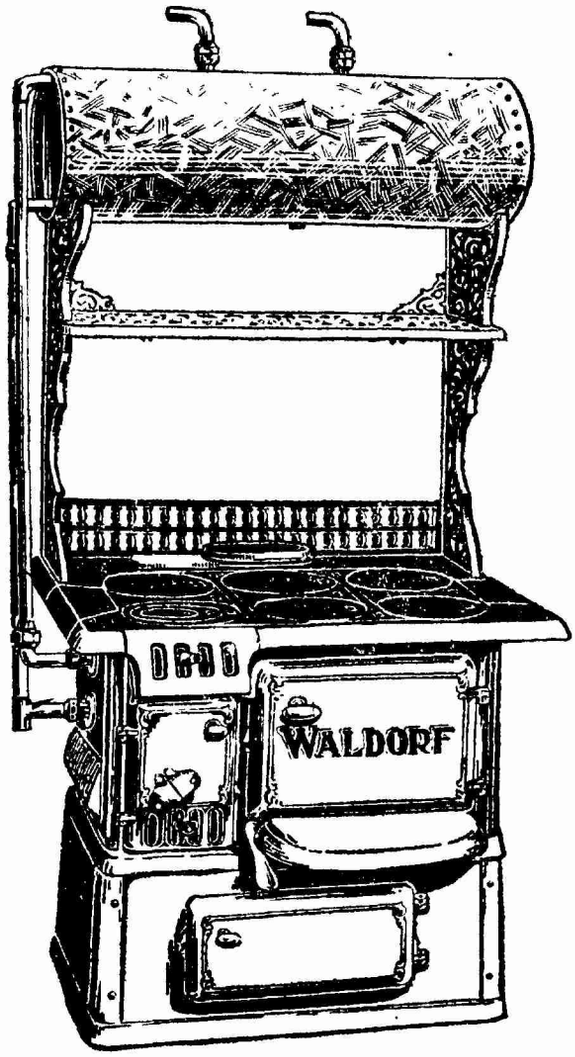

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The First National Bank of Boston

United States of America
First Charter 1784

Capital, Surplus & Profits
$37,500,000

Deposits
$185,000,000

Resources
$265,000,000

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

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Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

1—The return of the Boxer Indemnity which is being used by China for the education of her young men and women in the colleges and universities of America.

2—Educational work of the mission schools that is constantly preparing Chinese young men and women for private and public life. This refers especially to practical education such as engineering, law, agriculture, teaching medicine as opposed to doctrinal religious instruction.

3—The work of thousands of missionaries who are engaged in philanthropic, medical and teaching work.

4—American sympathy with China's aspirations toward better things in government and international affairs.

In Dr. Tenney's opinion the favorable outweighs the unfavorable and when the further fact is added that America has never sought any part of Chinese territory, there can be no question. He impressed upon the American business men the importance of good business methods and told a story of a Chinese compradore who classed American business firms in three groups: First, the ignorant; second, the tricky and dishonest; and third, the sound and reliable firm amply equipped with capital and knowledge. He urged upon the American Chamber of Commerce the importance of watching closely the development of American business in China and to guard strictly against both the ignorant and the dishonest classes of business men.

American business men, in the opinion of the former Councillor, have a tremendous advantage over others in the good will which the Chinese people bear toward America. He said that the attitude of the changing governments in China toward America did not figure much, but that America's great asset is in the good will of the Chinese generally. He said that American business in China had impressed the Chinese favorably chiefly because of the American ability for organization. He mentioned several American firms in this connection which through their great organizations had tremendously benefitted both China and America through the good example they had set to the Chinese business men. In conclusion the speaker expressed confidence in the future of the trade relations of America and China.

International Silk Exposition in February

Of particular significance to China and the Chinese people is the International Silk Exposition to be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York, February 9-12, 1921, under the auspices of the Silk Association of America and the American Silk Traveller's Association.

The imports of raw silk into the United States for the year ending June 1920 were $455,000,000, in value, a sum equal to more than half of China's entire export trade for the year 1919. Although China gave silk to the world, and produces a silk in textile strength and durability unequaled by others, yet during 1919 it exported to the U. S. but $81,000,000 worth, or only about 1/5 of America's demands, for the reason that the bulk of China's silk is not produced so as to meet the needs of the American high speeded machine looms. Tens, if not hundreds of millions of dollars could be added to China's wealth annually, through

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and assaying instruments

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Telephones, switchboards, bells and accessories
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Freight and Passenger Cars
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Vickers' High Grade High Speed and Special Steels; Drop Stampings and Forgings; Tyres; Marine Cranks; Shafting and Sundries; Air Vessels; Weldless Cold Drawn Tubes; Die Blocks; Locomotive Crank Axles and Straight Axles; Rolled Sections and Plates; Tool Steel; Gauge Steel; Permanent Magnets; Springs and Pressed Steel Frames for Motor Cars and Lorries; Blanks for band, hack and circular saws; Turbine Blading; Electric Train Lighting Equipments.

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Bridges and steel constructional work including foundation and masonry; Dock Gates; Caissons; Cranes of every type both Electrical and Hydraulic; Derricks; Transporters; Hydraulic Machinery and Special Structural Work in Heavy Shops.

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Ship and Builders' Joinery and Panelling; House and Office Furniture; Paper Trays; Knife Boxes; Handles for Tools; Electric Wood Plugs and Fittings; Washing Machines (in certain countries only), etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

Box making; Matchmaking; Rubber making and Cement Concrete Tile, Brick, Slab and Pipe making Machinery; Porcelain Insulators and Fittings; Ioco Rubber Proofing and Rubber Materials; Rubber Washing, Sheeting and Crepeing Mills; Gas Meters; Mechanical and other Toys.

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14-372

improved methods in sericulture and silk production. The work being done by the International Committees for the Improvement of Sericulture in China which has the support of the Chinese government, is most helpful.

The Silk Association of America has been cooperating with the Chinese and with the International Committees for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, to aid in the improvement and advancement of the silk industry in this country. For this purpose Mr. D. E. Douty and a special silk mission visited China recently and accomplished much.

The Silk Association of America through this International Silk Exposition, is now offering an exceptional opportunity by which the Chinese silk interests may help their position in the markets of the world. The purpose of this exposition is to bring before the American people the commanding position that silk occupies as one of the great and essential industries of the world. In this connection it is planned to have a silk week throughout the United States and Canada during the exposition, featuring silk displays in stores carrying silk goods. The exposition will be the finest silk display ever made. All silk producing countries such as China, Japan, France and Italy are invited to cooperate in the work of this Exposition. It is hoped to have from these countries completed illustrations of raw silk production, showing cocoon growing, reeling and the full processes of the preparation of the raw silk.

It is suggested that the Chinese silk interests arrange to have an exhibit at this Exposition, showing among other things the feeding, rearing of silk worms, the reeling of Chinese cocoons, etc. Several Chinese women in native dress may advantageously be sent over to reel the cocoons. A delegation of Chinese silk men should attend the Exposition on behalf of the China silk industry not only to aid world, but also to learn to understand the needs of this market, so as to return to China and be able to help China's silk to meet the American manufacturers requirements. This is a matter which should engage the attention of the Chinese government and of all public spirited Chinese organizations all over China, as it possesses big possibilities for the future of one of China's greatest industries. The delegates to this Exposition will have the opportunity of meeting the American silk manufacturers from all over the United States and this personal acquaintanceship may mean much in the future of their business in China.

This is an opportunity which should not be allowed to pass, as it can mean to China tens and hundreds of millions of dollars of increased wealth annually in increased business with the United States, the greatest silk importing country in the world.

Further particulars in regard to this Exposition can be secured from the office of the American Commercial Attache, American Legation, Peking, or by addressing D. E. Douty, United States Testing Company, 340 Hudson Street, New York.

Japanese Release Four Chinese Gun Boats Detained at Nikolaevsk

Four Chinese gun boats which have been detained at Nikolaevsk, Siberia, by the Japanese military authorities since June 3, 1920, have recently been released, according to word received in Shanghai last week from Captain Chen, commander of the ships.

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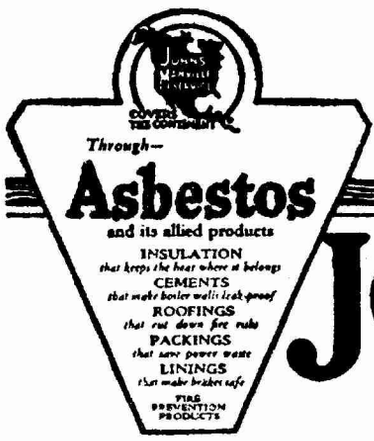

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12 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI
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14-373

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UNDIVIDED PROFITS: $3,200,000

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SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
SANTO DOMINGO

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CARACAS
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14-374

They are now proceeding up the Amur River and are expected to winter at either Habarovsk or Harbin. These boats were sent to the Amur River from Shanghai a year ago to protect Chinese interests on the upper Amur. They proceeded as far as Habarovsk when they were fired upon by the Russians and evidence is said to exist which implicates the Japanese as instigators. They were forced to return to Nikolaevsk where they were detained by both the Russian reactionaries and the Japanese until the ships were frozen in for the winter with some four feet of ice on the Amur. The force consisted of 350 officers and men and being cut off from their supplies at Habarovsk, had a difficult experience since they had no winter supplies and were attired in summer clothing only. They only managed to keep from freezing to death by boarding the ships in and building wind-breaks of firewood. The story of their plight was made known to the outside world by Jack Mason, correspondent for the *Newspaper Enterprise Association*, who is the only American to have visited the Nikolaevsk district since the Russo-Japanese affair at that place last spring. Mr. Mason's account of the illegal detention of the Chinese boats, was sent to Washington and Peking and is thought to have had considerable influence in forcing the Japanese to permit their departure before the coming of winter again this year. The Japanese charged the Chinese with participation in the execution of Japanese in the Nikolaevsk affair and this charge was also exploded by Mr. Mason's account which was backed by documentary evidence to the contrary.

Conditions Grow Worse in The North

Conditions in the famine stricken north of China are growing steadily worse, according to the latest reports. Plundering of the grain stocks of those persons who have been able to save quantities from last year and the looting of shops is reported by Father Montaigne of the vicarage of Paotingfu. Emigration to Mongolia and Manchuria has been made impossible, according to the report, and large numbers of families are wandering about the region in search of some means to relieve their starvation. Weather conditions continue to be unfavorable and immediate assistance from the outside is absolutely necessary to save the millions of people affected.

In order not to place the afflicted population under an onerous position of charity, many ways of relief are being suggested principally among them the construction of roads.

The building of roads seems to be the most logical outlet for the famished laborers and this plan is advocated by all of those in close touch with the situation.

"Every enterprise in the line of railroads and canals should certainly be pushed—but to bring immediate help to the people in these famished districts, as well as to make railroads and canals locally available, better roads should be laid out and built to these villages," writes Horace W. Houlding, general director of the South Chihli mission, who is now in Shanghai in the interest of the famine relief.

"Money will go further and will reach more people if paid in regular wages than in any other way. Again such work may and should be undertaken as will help effectually to prepare and guard against like disasters in the future. Transportation facilities are recognized as the great need. This applies not only

Regulations of the Short Term Loan for the Improvement of the Monetary Market.

Art. 1.—The Government issues this Short Term Loan for the purpose of improving the money market. The authorised amount of this loan shall be sixty million dollars ($60,000,000.00). This loan shall be known as "The Short Term Loan for the Improvement of the Monetary Market."

This loan shall be issued under the management of the National Loan Bureau.

Art. 2.—The rate of interest of this loan shall be six per cent per annum (6% p. a.).

Art. 3.—This interest of this loan shall be paid half-yearly, on March 31st and September 30th of each year.

Art. 4.—The term of this loan shall be six years. Drawing for repayment of principal shall take place half-yearly, beginning from March 31st, 1921, until the loan is fully repaid in September 30th, 1926, one-twelfth of the loan, or $5,000,000.00, to be repaid at each drawing.

The above mentioned drawings of bonds shall take place at Peking, on March 10th and September 10th of each year, while the repayment of bonds shall commence from March 31st and September 30th of each year.

Art. 5.—The Ministry of Finance shall request the Inspector General of Customs to appropriate from the surplus revenue the sums required for the loan service and deposit the same in the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications for the purpose of meeting the repayments of this loan in accordance with the Amortisation Table attached hereto. In case such funds are insufficient for the loan service, the Ministry of Finance shall appropriate funds from other sources to meet the requirements.

Art. 6.—The bonds of this loan shall be sold at par and only in exchange for the Peking Notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Art. 7.—The bonds of this loan shall be bearer bonds.

Art. 8.—The bonds of this loan shall be of the following five denominations:—

a. $5.00
b. $10.00
c. $100 00
d. $1,000.00
e. $10,000.00

Art. 9.—The above bonds when they are due for repayment of principal, and the matured coupons, may be used as cash in payment of Government taxes and duties (other than Maritime Customs duties) and for other similar purposes.

Art. 10—The above bonds can be used as guaranty fund or fiduciary reserve of banks.

Art. 11.—The above bonds may be bought, sold, mortgaged or used as security in Government service in case where such security or guaranty is required.

Art. 12.—Any official or person concerned in the transactions of the above bonds who by any action damages the credit of the same, shall be punished in accordance with the Ordinance relating punishment for damaging the credit of Internal Loans.

Art. 13.—Fifteen days prior to the date of repayment of principal or payment of interest of this loan, the Ministry of Finance shall petition the President to appoint two Auditors of the Board of Audit, who shall inspect the accounts and the fund for the repayment of principal and payment of interest of this loan. The Auditors and the authorities of the Ministry of Finance shall jointly superintend the drawing of bonds for redemption.

Art. 14.—These regulations shall come into force from the date of promulgation

AMORTISATION TABLE OF THE SHORT TERM LOAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MONETARY MARKET.

AUTHORISED AMOUNT: $60,000,000.00

INTEREST: 6% per annum, beginning from September 30th, 1920.

DATE OF PAYMENT	INTEREST PAYABLE	PRINCIPAL PAYABLE	TOTAL OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL	OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL
March 31st, 1921	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 5,000,000.00	$ 6,800,000.00	$55,000,000.00
Sept. 30th, 1921	1,650,000.00	5,000,000.00	6,650,000.00	50,000,000.00
March 31st, 1922	1,500,000.00	5,000,000.00	6,500,000.00	45,000,000.00
Sept. 30th, 1922	1,350,000.00	5,000,000.00	6,350,000.00	40,000,000.00
March 31st, 1923	1,200,000.00	5,000,000.00	6,200,000.00	35,000,000 00
Sept. 30th, 1923	1,050,000.00	5,000,000.00	6,050,000.00	30,000,000.00
March 31st, 1924	900,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,900,000.00	25,000,000.00
Sept. 30th, 1924	750,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,750,000.00	20,000,000 00
March 31st, 1925	600,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,600,000.00	15,000,000.00
Sept. 30th, 1925	450,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,450,000.00	10,000,000.00
March 31st, 1926	300,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,300,000.00	5,000,000.00
Sept. 30th, 1926	150,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,150,000.00	nil
TOTAL	$11,700,000.00	$60,000,000.00	$71,700,000 00	

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For Men Who Want The Best.

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24 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.
Try our mail order service

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

14-376

to railroads and canals but to the equally necessary rural roads all through the country."

A fund of $500,000 gold has been appropriated by the American Red Cross for the relief of the sufferers in addition to the other thousands of dollars that have been contributed by Chinese and foreigners in China. The Red Cross is also carrying on a campaign in America for the raising of additional funds and it may be that a project similar to that which brought the construction of the Peking Tungchow highway by the Red Cross under similar conditions will be followed.

Men and Events

W. C. Sprague, manager of the Standard Oil Company for North China, Shanghai, left for Peking on a several days trip last week.

Gordon Wilson of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai, departed for Peking this week where he will be connected with the firm.

R. Emmet Condon, Secretary of the American Legation, Peking, who has been in Shanghai for several days returned to Peking last Friday, October 8.

Hunter Mann, manager of L. C. Gillespie and Sons, Hankow, was in Shanghai this week on a business trip. He departed for Hankow on Wednesday, October 13.

The formal opening of the new premises of the International Banking Corporation, Legation Street, Peking, will take place on Saturday, October 16, from 12:30 to 2 p.m.

October 13th, at the Russian Church, Shanghai, Irene, eldest daughter of General and Mr. Ivanoff was married to Captain Boris D. Issaieff, of the Postal Service, Nanking.

L. A. Ross of New York, has arrived in Shanghai to join the staff of Arkell and Douglass, where he will act as manager during the absence in America of H. Naftaly, present manager.

Ezra Hale and J.B. Bryan, accompanied by Mrs. Bryan, directors of the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester, N. Y., are stopping in Shanghai on a business tour of the East.

A dance will be given by the American Woman's Club for the men of the *s.s. Huron*, on Friday evening, October 15, at the Town Hall, Shanghai. Refreshments will be served at seven o'clock and dancing will follow.

P. H. Bordwell, manager of the Tientsin office of the Robert Dollar Company, who has been in America on leave, has returned and after spending some time at the Shanghai office will proceed to Tientsin.

The Asia Banking Corporation is repairing and remodeling the entire ground floor of the Ezra building on Kiangse Road, in view of taking it over for office space. It is expected to be ready for use abqut November.

Frederick Stubbs, F. R. G. S., a newspaper correspondent of New Zealand, arrived in Shanghai this week, enroute to Asia, Africa and Europe, writing articles for an important chain of Australian and New Zealand papers.

F. M. Stow, manager of the Pacific Commercial Company, one of the leading American firms in Manila, visited in Shanghai for several days last week

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before going to America on a business trip. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stow.

Paul Hutchinson has been appointed acting manager of the Methodist Publishing House during the furlough of W. H. Lacy, manager. H. I. Smith of New York City, has arrived recently and will be associated with Mr. Hutchinson in the business.

Arsenio N. Luz, manager of the Philippine Commercial Agency, New York, and Felipe Buencamio, Jr., attorney of law of Manila, are in Shanghai enroute to Manila from the United States. Mr. Luz will return to his New York office in March.

With the arrival of K. T. Hsiao and K. Lee, of Kiangse Province, China, at Columbia, Missouri, on August 30, there will be five Chinese students enrolled at the University of Missouri this year. Mr. Hsiao and Mr. Lee are graduates of Peking Government University.

The marriage will take place on the evening of Saturday, October 23, of Milton T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, and Miss Marjorie Williams Hall, a member of the faculty of West Gate School, as announced by Raymond Stearns Hall, a brother of the bride to be. The wedding will be held in the Union Church at 8, o'clock. Following the ceremony a reception will be given at 6 Darroch Road, at which place Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer will be at home to their friends after November 15.

Clifford Hewitt, a technical expert attached to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting in Shanghai. Mr. Hewitt is supervising the erection of a new Philippine government mint, being constructed in Manila. Mr. Hewitt is a mechanical engineer by profession and is one of the best known experts on the construction of mints for the coinage of currency.

Among those who returned to China on the *s. s. Empress of Asia* on Sunday, October 10, were the following:— Chas. H. Denby, former Consul-General in Shanghai, and son of the former Minister to China, who has come out to act as Far Eastern manager of Gaston Williams and Wigmore, at Shanghai; H.P. Sailor of St. John's University, and Mrs. Sailor; and Mrs. W. S. Fleming and daughter, Miss Lorraine Fleming.

Following on the report of the death by suicide of General Li Shun, Governor of Kiangsu Province, Shanghai has been filled with rumors regarding disturbances in Peking, one being to the effect that the President had abdicated and that General Chang Tso-ling of Mukden had seized control of the government. Another report widely circulated was that the death of General Li Shun was due to murder instead of suicide.

The marriage took place on Saturday afternoon, October 9, of J.K. Choy who is a member of the staff of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, and a graduate of Columbia University, and Miss P.T. Woo, daughter of W. F. Woo of Shanghai, at the Cantonese Union Church, Shanghai. The Rev. R. T. Bryan performed the ceremony. The Misses S.M. Chang and Y.S. Lee were the bridesmaids, and James Choy acted as best man.

A telegram was sent to Dr. C. T. Wang, to the Prime Ministers and all Boards in Peking in connection with the Roads Committee of the Pan Pacific Associa-

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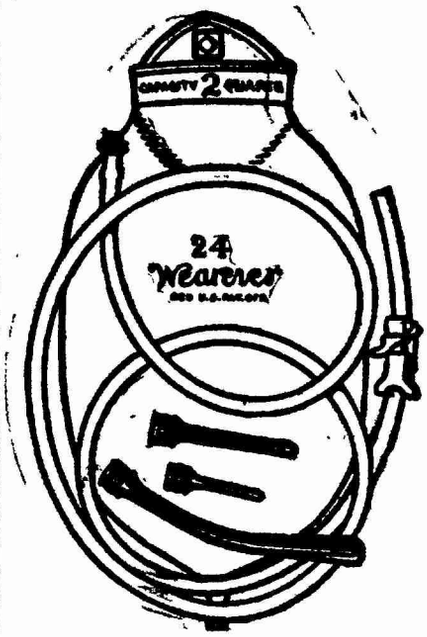

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tion. The contents of the telegram told of the condition of the refugees now wandering everywhere in China as a consequence of the famine in the Northern provinces. The chief cause of the famine has been the lack of proper conservancy and irrigation and the fundamental method of preventing the famine and helping the refugees us to provide work on canals and the building of roads.

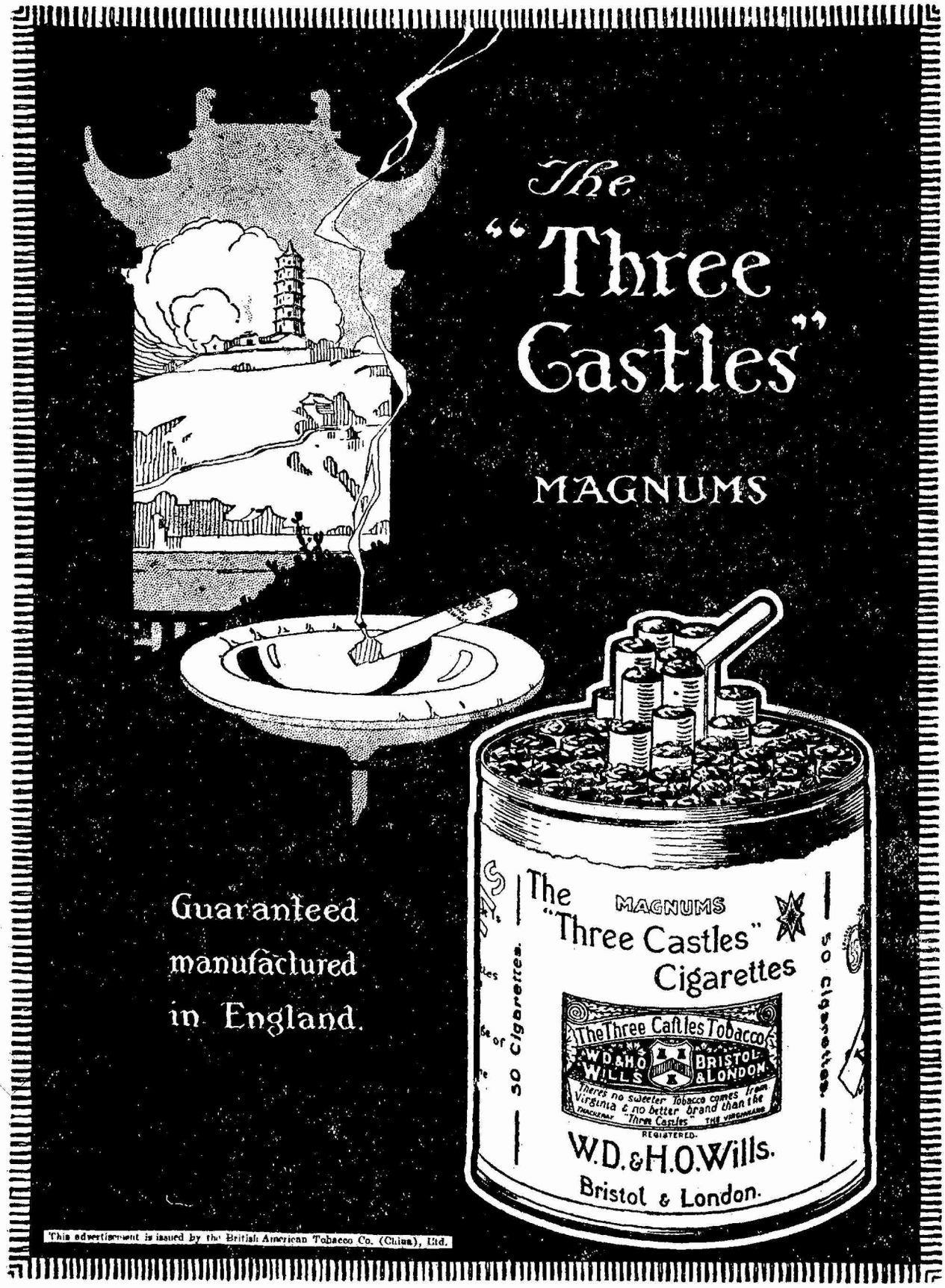
An appeal for funds is being generously responded to at Nantungchow, China, being conducted under the auspices of Chang Cha and Chang Chien, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Educational and Agricultural Associations. A sum of $200,000 being expected. The sum of $7,000 was realized from a beneficial play given at Nantungchow for three consecutive nights with a large attendance. Chang Cha who is celebrating his seventieth birthday next month is planning to tour the North to view the famine conditions and return by the time of his birthday.

A tea dance will be given by the American Woman's Club for the aid of the famine sufferers in the North on Tuesday afternoon, October 26, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai. The admission price will be Mex. $2 including dancing and home tea. This is the first social function given by the club this season. The hostesses for the occasion are: Mrs. C. H. Lobingier, president of the club; Mrs. W H. Lunt, retiring president; Mrs. J.B. Fearn, M.D., Mrs. R. I. Clapp, Mrs. F. R. Sites, Mrs. W.L. Merriman, Mrs. J.A. Ely, Mrs. J.H. Dollar, Mrs. W. Morris, Mrs. C. W. Atkinson. and Mrs. C. H. Holcomb.

The *Shun Pao*, one of the leading Chinese newspapers of Shanghai, published last week a special edition in commemoration of the Chinese national holiday. The edition contained forty-eight pages of material dealing largely with industrial and political affairs in China. In addition to contributions by leading Chinese there were articles by Dr. Arthur H. Smith, Paul Painleve, R. F. Johnson and J. B. Powell. The edition was well printed on the new modern *Shun Pao* press and issued from the modern office building on Shantung Road. It is the largest and most complete special edition ever published by a Chinese newspaper.

Prof. M. T. Z. Tyau of Tsing Hua College, Peking, and former editor of the *Peking Leader*, is the author of a new book entitled, "London Through Chinese Eyes," which has just been issued by the Swarthmore Press, Ltd., of London. Dr. Tyau is a graduate of the University of London where he made a reputation as a student of international law. He is the author of several books dealing with China's international status. Still another book entitled, "China Awakened," a work of some 100,000 words is soon to be issued. It will contain an introduction by Sir John Jordan, a preface by the Hon. Charles R. Crane and an endorsement by President Hsu of China.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, commander of the American fleet in Asiatic waters, arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. Huron* on Tuesday, October 12. The *s. s. Huron* until recently was the *s. s. Dakota*, a vessel of 14,000 tons. The re-naming of the flagship took place at Vladivostok, after it was ordered there. Admiral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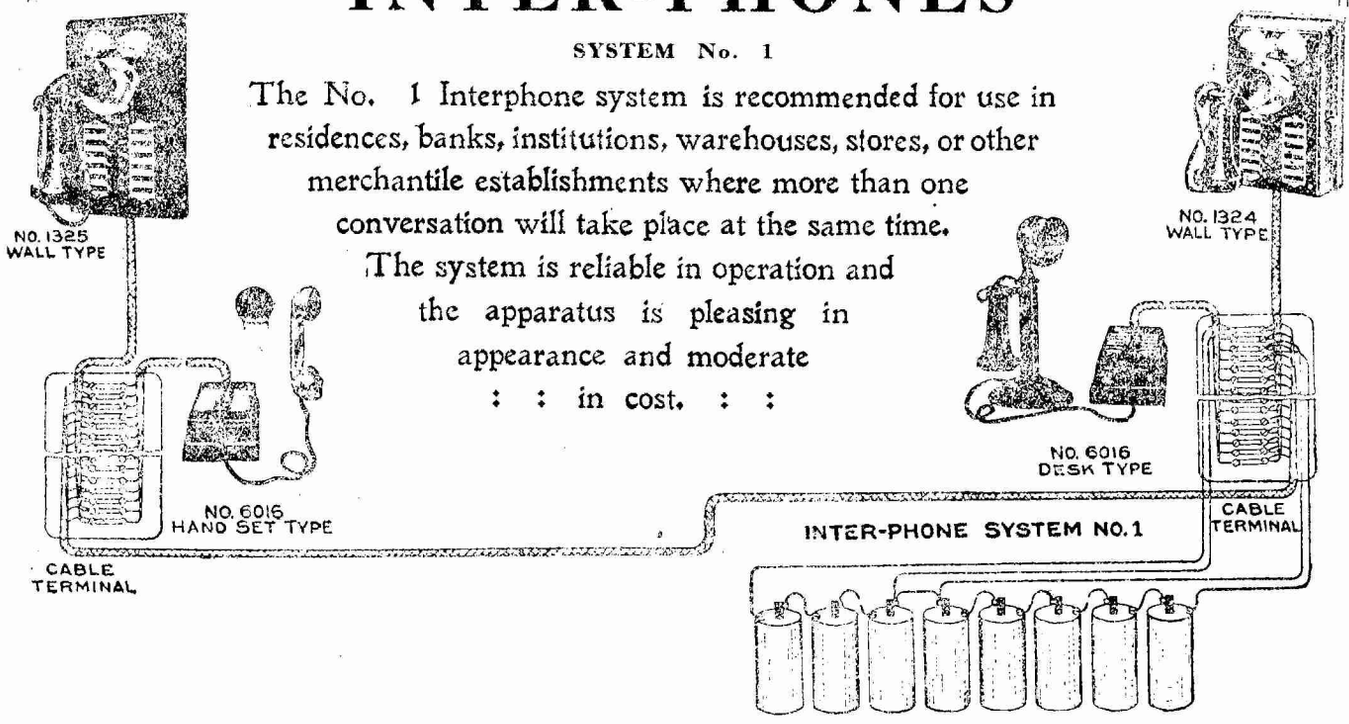

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Gleaves in 1917 was commander of convoy operations in the Atlantic, and convoyed the 1st A. E. F. to France, June 1917. He is also known to have established the first torpedo factory in 1908. He was awarded the cross and diploma of the Legion of Honor, but acceptance not yet authorized by congress. Admiral Gleaves will be in Shanghai about two weeks, during which time many social functions have been planned for the officers and men of the fleet. The *Huron* is anchored off the French Bund.

The 1920 managers conference of North China of the Standard Oil Company is being held in Shanghai this week. A dinner, dance and cinema was given at the Carlton Cafe on Wednesday evening, October 13. Among those who attended the conference from outports and New York are the following:— H. E. Cole, F. C. Lee, M. J. Millow, and E. H. Baldwin of New York; W. G. Hoffman, Shanghai; E. T. Hobart, Hangchow; R. J. Corbett Soochow; D. E. Kydd, Ningpo; P. S. Hopkins, Chinkiang; J. B. Loucks, Nanking; C. B. Brown, Wuhu; W. Wallace, Kiukiang; C. F. Lanning, Hankow; H. S. Harmon, Changsha; N. C. Wood, Chungking; B. P. Hovey, Chefoo; H. R. Everall, Tsingtau; J. P. Babcock, Tsinanfu; A. C. Cornish, Tientsin; H. A. Poule, Mukden; W. R. Fairweather, Hankow; F. A. Mack, Tientsin; E. F. Veplanck, Moukden.

On the morning of Friday, October 8, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, occurred the death of Mr. J. H. Christian of the staff of Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd. Mr. Christian was ill but a short time, the cause of death being heart trouble. The funeral took place on Saturday morning, October 9, at 11:30, from the Chapel of the Bubbling Well Cemetery. Mr. Christian was well known in Shanghai and had many friends. He came to China with the 15th Infantry, being stationed in Tientsin, in November 1916, until early in 1919. On leaving the army, he was for about a year connected with the Robert Dollar Co., Shanghai, and for the past few months has been with Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd. He was 41 years old, a widower. He leaves one brother, C. D. Christian, a lawyer in Meridian, Miss, and two sisters also in the United States.

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News from North China

W. C. Sprague, general manager for North China of the Standard Oil Company of New York, is visiting in Tientsin in connection with affairs of his company, and will remain for a few days.

Li Shih-tsen, who accompanied the Chinese students to France recently, has been nominated as China's representative at the International Medical Conference to be held in Paris on October 11.

On October 10, the National Holiday of the Republic of China, all the government offices and schools were closed for the day. The Hsinhua and Antien Gates were decorated for the occasion.

P. S. Heintzleman, American Consul-general of Hankow, passed through Tientsin on Wednesday on his way to the United States, on furlough. Mr. Heintzleman was former Consul-general at Tientsin.

The new premises of the International Banking Corporation, a handsome structure in Legation Quarter, Peking, are now completed, and the bank will be open for business in its new premises on Monday, October 18.

Wu Keh-cho has been appointed First Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Cuba and concurrently Consul-General. Lo Tsz-chi has been appointed Third Secretary of the same legation and Vice Consul.

O. J. Todd, engineer of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, returned to Tientsin from Tsining on Wednesday. Mr. Todd has spent the entire summer in field work in Shantung, and will now remain in office for some time.

Besides raising the Customs tariff to ten percent for one year, the Chinese government has also expressed its desire to impose 10 percent surtax on salt for six months in order to enable the authorities to obtain funds for famine relief.

The *Government Gazette* announces that the extra railway charges in aid of famine relief will be five percent on the goods traffic, twenty cents on first class, ten cents on second class and five coppers on third class passenger tickets.

Installation of the incoming Master of International Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Peking, took place on the evening of October 5, in the Peking Masonic Temple, 98 Morrison Street and was followed by a banquet. Many local and visiting members were present.

Chang I-peng, Vice-Minister of Justice, left Peking on October 4, for North Manchuria. The object of his trip is to study conditions in Kirin, Vladivostok and Harbin in connection with the judicial matter of the taking over by China of Russian interests.

General Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu, was appointed Inspecting Commissioner over Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei by a Mandate issued on October 2. General Chi Hsieh-yuan was appointed Assistant Inspecting Commissioner. General Chi is Commandant of the 6th Division.

A meeting was held on the morning of October 5, by the Commission to study former German and Austro-Hungarian treaties, under the chairmanship of Liu Ching-jen, vice-chairman of the Commission. C. T. Wang, the chairman, is expected to arrive in Peking either today or tomorrow.

Lo Wen-kan, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is being sent officially on a mission to study judicial systems in Europe and America. During his

stay in Europe his services will be made use of as an adviser to the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations concerning extraterritoriality.

The second year of the Institute of Fine Arts opens on October 11, with an exceptionally promising outlook. The school has again secured Miss Fischer Togo as instructor of voice and Mr. Za as instructor of piano. Miss Togo has studied for some time in Italy and is well known as an artist and teacher of ability.

Admiral Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the American Squadron in Asiatic waters, who has been in Tientsin on a visit, left for Chinwangtao on Monday morning. The Commander of the U. S. Infantry, American band, General Yang I-te and other Chinese officials were at the ex-German Bund to see the Admiral off.

I. D. Gottlieb and Miss H. T. Rosenblum were united in marraige on Tuesday evening in a private dining room of the Imperial Hotel in Tientsin. Only the most intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. The bridal couple left on the midnight train for Mukden, where Mr. Gottlieb is engaged in the fur business.

Last Saturday evening, an agreement was initialed between the Chinese government and the Russo-Asiatic Bank whereby the bank declared that it was still a Russian institution and that it would continue to act as the financial instrument of the Chinese Eastern Railway in accordance with the agreement of 1896 on a purely commercial basis.

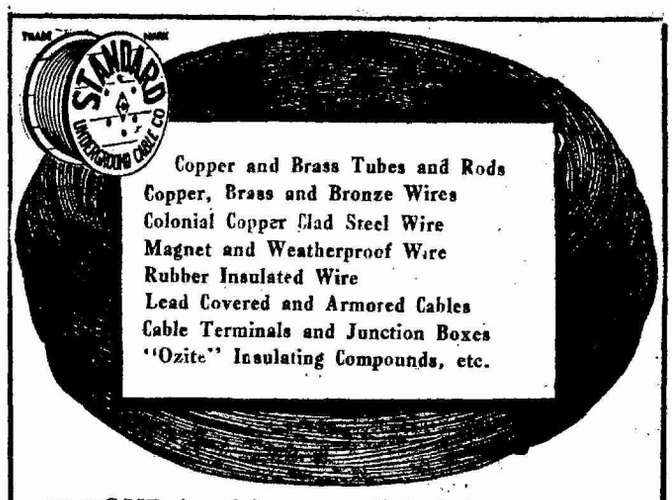
The Chairman of the Cantonese Association at Tientsin has addressed a note to Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister to China, stating that all the loan agreements concluded between Tsen Chun-hsuan, Lu Yung-ting, Mo Yung-hsin and other administrative directors of the Canton Military government, and foreign capitalists, are not considered by Cantonese as valid.

Mr. Lattimore, who was formerly in Messrs. Arnhold Bros. at Tientsin, will shortly take over the office of editor of the *North China Illustrated Weekly*, Tientsin. Mr. Lattimore left Tientsin a few months ago for Shanghai, where he also worked for Arnhold Bros. and returns to relieve Miss Kate Massey who has been managing the *Illustrated Weekly*.

The President has appointed Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, chairman of the Chinese Red Cross in place of Lu Hai-kuan, who has resigned, and Admiral Trai Ting-kai, vice-chairman of the society. The Chinese press has been criticising the inactivity of the Red Cross with regard to the relief of famine refugees in North China.

The Tientsin Y. M. C. A. gave a reception on Wednesday afternoon in its auditorium in honor of Mr. Crane, Minister of the United States to China. One hundred persons attended the reception. Minister Crane gave a brief address in which he referred to President Wilson as a Christian statesman. Dr. Chang Po-ling, president of the Y. M. C. A., being away from Tientsin, Vice-president Chin took the chair and introduced Mr. Crane to the audience.

The loan agreement with the Dutch-Belgian Corporation for sixty million francs for the construction of the Lung-Hai trunk railway has been passed by the Cabinet, and it was signed by the Ministry of Communications last Monday. Yeh Kung-cho, new Minister of Communications, has instructed the director-general of the line to employ the money for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The Japanese Legation at Peking has informed the International Anti-Opium Association that Mr. Obata is in receipt of a reply from his government that it has defintely decided entirely to abolish the opium monopoly in Kwantung Leased Territory and Tsingtao in the course of this year and that as regards illegal traffic in general in these territories the Japanese government has warned the local authorities to exercise special diligence against the sale of such drugs, not for medical purposes.

F. Percy Harrold, one of the most popular members of the British community at Tientsin, is leaving for England on retirement. He first took up his residence at Tientsin in 1902 as agent of the Imperial Bank of China, and started as a broker in 1907. Eventually he went into partnership with the late R. S. Buck. Later on the retirement of Mr. Buck, Mr. Harrold took W. R. Robertson into partnership. He is now succeeded in the firm by Mr. Rosier, of the Banque de l'Indo Chine.

Transfers of foreign inspectors have been arranged, and will shortly come into effect, on the Peking-Mukden Railway. J. Park, who has been traffic manager at the East Station of Tientsin for a little over twelve months, and who, during that period, has earned high esteem, leaves this week for Tongshan, at which station he will take over the traffic inspectorship. He will be succeeded at Tientsin by W. J. McCarthy, now at Tongshan. Another transfer, according to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, is that Ed. Palmer, of Fengtai, who succeeds Mr. Bessell at Chinchow.

The annual meeting of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers was opened at the Anglo-American-Chinese Commercial Club at 2 o'clock on Wednesday with an address by President K. Y. Kwong, who spoke of the great engineering works of antiquity. Addresses following Mr. Kwong's speech were given by Dr. C. C. Wang, associate director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and F. C. Rose, Chief of the Technical Departments of the Chihli River Commission. A banquet was given on Wednesday evening. After the dinner, Minister Crane, Hsiung Hsi-ling, and representative of Minister Yeh Kung-cho, addressed the audience. On Thursday, the visiting engineers to Tientsin took a trip to Taku and inspected the Taku Naval Dockyark. On Friday, engineering works in Tientsin were inspected.

Peking, Octobor, 9, 1920.

News from Central China

The American and British Schools in Kuling have been re-opened for the fall term, and both institutions are reported to be flourishing.

The Hankow branch of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce has contributed $1,000 to the North China Famine Relief Association of Hankow.

J. Knight, French Commercial Attache, passed Hankow on his way to Shanghai last week. He will be in Shanghai for a few days, when he will sail for Japan.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Lewis, LL. D., of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, who is in Hankow enroute to West China, will preach at the Union Church of Hankow on October 10.

A big blaze at Changsha on the end of last month burned down the premises of the Asiatic Petroleum Company. New premises have been rented by the company who are carrying on their business as usual.

A reception was given by General Wang Chan-yuan on Tuesday at his yamen in Wuchang to the commanding officers of the vessels of the British,

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

French and United States fleets now stationed at Hankow.

The Chung Hsih Hospital, the most modern and up-to-date hospital managed by Chinese in Hankow, was inaugurated on October 8. The hospital occupies a three story modern building and is located in the Chinese city.

G. Ros, formerly Italian Mixed Court Assessor at Shanghai, who arrived in Hankow last week, has officially taken over the duties of Italian Consul for Hankow from A.T. M. Beltchonko, the Russian Consul General at Hankow.

The authorities are taking all precautions to suppress the preliminary session of the local organization of the People's Convention arranged to take place on October 10, the Chinese National Holiday, at the Hunan Guild, Hankow.

A meeting of the Union Church Literary Guild was held yesterday when Rev. Arthur Cornaby delivered a lecture, on "Old World Stories of Hanyang." The chair was taken by J. C. Huston, United States Acting Consul-General in Hankow.

The interport cricket match between Shanghai and Hankow was played last week in Hankow resulting in an easy victory for the visiting team captained by Mr. W. G. Clifford. The local team, however, defeated the Shanghai team at tennis.

In the market for export in Hankow seeds after some hesitation are again reported stronger. Beans are very firm, while in other lines of export products there is very little interest. The market for imports remain quiet as usual, and there is nothing to report.

The 10th of October was enthusiastically celebrated by street unions, Chinese public organizations, government offices, Chinese merchants and schools in Hankow, in spite of damp weather. The rain bow flags were profusely displayed in the city.

The governors have been instructed by Peking not to celebrate the 10th of October, the Chinese National day, with unusual pomp in order to avoid unnecessary expenses. The instruction insists, however, that the occasion should be formally observed.

The first drill of the season of the Hankow American Volunteer Company took place on October 8, at the parade ground. Raymond C. Mackay, formerly of the American Consular Service in Hankow and now with L. C. Gillespie and Sons, is now Captain of the Company.

The birthday of Confucius, October 8, was observed in all government schools and most missionary institutions in Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang. Besides other Chinese organizations, the British Post Office and the British Consulate of Hankow had a half holiday.

The Hankow Union of Street Associations held a meeting on October 6, to discuss arrangements for a most hearty welcome to the new Civil Governor of Hupeh, Hsia Shou-kang, a follower of former President Li Yuan-hung, who is expected here shortly from Peking.

St. Hilda's School for Girls of the American Church Mission, Wuchang, contributed $79, and American mission employees put together $129 to aid famine relief in the North. Both sums have been forwarded to the Church of England Mission at Peking for distribution in the effected areas in North China.

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The Language School for the Study of Chinese of the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow will re-open for the fall term on October 15, under the superintendency of R. J. Gould of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Courses have been arranged for senior, intermediate and elementary students.

P. S. Heintzleman, Consul-General for the United States at Hankow, left Hankow for Peking on October 2, enroute to Shanghai. From Shanghai he will proceed to America on leave. During his absence, J. C. Huston, American Vice Consul at Hankow, is in charge of the American Consulate-General of Hankow.

A charity concert and dance in aid of Russian refugee children will be held in the Russian Municipal Hall on October 11. The popular Russian Concert party will take part and a large number of interesting items will be contributed by local amateurs. The Fogarini Concert Quartette will play for the dance which will follow the concert.

The leaving battalion of the Japanese troops of the Japanese Barracks in Hankow left on October 2, in the forenoon on their return to Japan by the transport *Kyoto Maru*. Many members of the Japanese community in Hankow turned out to bid them *bon voyage*. The detachment now occupying Japanese barracks was brought to Hankow by the same transport.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian General, has opened a soldiers' Y. M. C. A. for his troops that are now quartered at the Seven-Mile-Creek near Hankow. He has also engaged a physical director to coach his soldiers in athletics and sports. From time to time he invites public speakers to lecture his soldiers on current topics and Christianity.

Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh recently telegraphed to the Fengtien military authorities strongly advising that the Fengtien troops sent to Peking and various points along the Peking-Mukden Railway should be withdrawn immediately, threatening to declare neutrality in the province in case any untold event happens on account of the movements of Fengtien troops.

Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Commander of the China Squadron of the British Navy, arrived in Hankow from down river last week on board the *H. M. S. Hawkins*, the flag ship of the China Squadron. A dinner was given in honor of Sir Alexander Duff on October 8, at the Hankow Club by the China Association and the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow.

Yeh King-fong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking, arrived in Hankow on Wednesday. His mission to Hankow is to investigate the matter of Russian Concession in Hankow, and also the present status of the Hankow branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. Before returning to Peking, Mr. Yeh will gather enough first hand information concerning the question of the Chinese government taking over Russian holding in Hankow.

The rumor persists that some Japanese in Hankow are attempting buying over the newspaper plant of the *Tah Han Pao*, the most popular vernacular daily in Hankow during the 1911 Revolution. The Tah Han Pao is in the Japanese Concession of Hankow, and has had frequent trouble with the Japanese authorities. In case this newspaper passes into Japanese hands, the

Japanese will be in possession of two Chinese daily newspapers in Hankow.

Under the direction of General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, troops of the western provinces are being assembled by General Li Lieh-chun, former Tuchun of Kiangsi, for capturing Hupeh prior to attacking the Peking administration. Tuchun Wang of Wuchang is taking all precaution to prevent the threatened attack. Two mixed brigades and heavy supply of munitions of war have been sent up river to strengthen defence in the upper Yangtze valley.

Word has been received from Paotingfu that General Wu Pei-fu has organized a special corps for students from Wuchang and Hankow who joined his ranks recently. Besides the regular military training these students are receiving higher military education under direct guidance of General Wu Pei-fu. The total number of students from this center that have joined General Wu's ranks is 116, and some more batches are expected to be sent to Paotingfu in the future.

The report has been to hand that General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan province, controlling Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow, will convene an extraordinary session of the Old Parliament in Chungking, Szechuen, on October 10, the national day of China. Already over one hundred old Parliamentarians are now in Chungking, and it is further said that Tang Shao-yi, Sun Yat-sen and Wu Ting-fang have sent telegrams to General Tang sponsoring his scheme of forming a government administration for the South-western provinces.

Invitations to the inaugurating ceremony on October 16 of an Industrial Y. M. C. A. have been sent out by the Industrial Department of the Wu-Han Y. M. C. A. to leaning Chinese industrial leaders in the Wu-Han cities. The new Industrial Y.M.C.A. is located at the upper extremity of the Hankow city where are there many of the largest factories in Hankow. The secretary in charge, of this association is J. H. Liu, formerly with the Chinese Labor Corps in France. Secretary Charles C. Shedd will attend the function before going to America.

Governor Tan Yen-kai of Hunan has declared the abolition of the office of tao-yin in Hunan province, believing that this administrative reform will save the government much money and eliminate corruption of officialdom. The tao-yin is successor to the tao-tai of the old Manchu regime, and controls administratively several county magistrates. After its abolition, magistrates in Hunan will be under direct control of the provincial administration. Governor Tan, it will be remembered, is the leader of the federalism and provincialism movement in China.

Several meetings were held at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. by Chinese and foreign missionaries and Y. M. C. A. leaders to discuss steps to help in the famine relief of North China. A committee was elected by delegates from the American Church Mission, the Wesleyan Mission, the London Mission and the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Lao Yung-hung, compradore of Reiss Company, was elected chairman, and Dr. S. T. Kong, mining engineer, vice chairman of the committee. A big Hankow bazaar in being arranged by the committee who are

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seeking assistance from all Christian organizations in Hankow to make the campaign a success.

The Russian colony of Hankow, at a meeting held in the Russian Municipal Hall on September 27, unanimously carried a resolution to send a petition to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking asking him to recognize, temporarily during their deprivation of extraterritorial rights in China, the former Russian Consul-General at Hankow, Mr. A. T. Beltchenko, as fulfilling the duties of the Russian Consul in Hankow till the formation of a stable Russian government recognised by the Powers and capable of appointing a new Consul. A copy of the same petition was sent to Dr. Woo Chung-yen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the Province of Hupeh, to Mr. A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow and Doyen of the Consular Body of Hankow, and to General Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh.

News from South China

If the Kwangsi militarists do not hold on further, it is not believed that there will be a war between Kwangtung and Kwangsi in the next few months.

The Cantonese naturally welcome the change expected, and the election of Rear Admiral Tang to replace Mu has been greeted with the firing of firecrackers from all shops in Canton.

Now the administranion is charging that Chen is rebelling against his own province, while Chen complains that he is being driven away from home, when he and his army seek to return to their families and people.

The recent fall of Tuan Chi-jui and the return to power of Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun seemed to be an opportunity offered to the Chenghauehhui and the Kwangsi militarists to augment their power, and delegates were commissioned northward to arrange for the final terms of peace.

Dr. Sun and his followers were also forced out of actual power early 1918, when the Military government was reorganized and an Administrative Council with seven directors succeeded him as the Generalissimo. Dr. Sun did not personally participate in the government and was finally forced to recall his delegate when no further hope that the Kwangsi militarists will remain constitutionalist.

Outwardly Chen and his army of Cantonese were despatched by Canton for the relief of Fukien from Northern invasion. Ever since their departure, very little funds and supplies have been sent them the last two years. Dr. Sun Yat-sen and others have been helping them. At the same time they have governed the territory well and were able to raise a part of their expenses from regular taxation.

The direct Kwangtung-Kwangsi conflict dated the latter part of 1917, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the First Provisional President of China, and Admiral Ching Pi-kwang, then Minister of the Chinese Navy and Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Fleet, brought the old Parliament and the independent warships to Canton to establish the Military government in opposition to the Peking and the Northern militarists.

The Kwangtung-Kwangsi conflict actually began with the appointment of Li Yao-hon as the Civil Governor. Li, without a large force, failed to gain

his ground and was, for the next two years, nominal head of the administration, and also his successors Charles Wang and Chang Chin-feng, remained a figure head and a tool of the military party directed from Kwangsi. Li and his followers revolted in 1919 but were crushed.

General Chen Chiung-ming and his followers have captured the Fort Bocca Tigris commanding the entrance to Canton by river and also Kongmoon, an important port near Canton. According to Mr. Wong Keong, representing General Chen's interest in Canton, this local Cantonese leader does not aspire for the military governorship of Kwangtung, and the election of Admiral Tang has had the approval of General Chen through Mr. Wong.

Business in Canton has been suspended since September 27, and the exodus for Hongkong and Macao is daily going on. Most of the families of the leading officials and wealthy merchants have left town. The leading officials themselves, however, including Tsen Chun-hsuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Tsung-yao, and Minister Chen Chin-tao of Finance, are all in the city but remaining in the homes of friends instead of at their several government headquarters.

Early in 1918 an attempt was made by the Cantonese to replace Chen Pin-chun with a Cantonese as the Tuchun of the Province. The people then had Admiral Ching in mind as the most suitable candidate. To settle the question quickly, the Admiral was assassinated by his political enemy. The motive for the murder was evident, but the Cantonese are still fighting for the time when the accomplice of the murder may be publicly pronounced without risk of being shot down under a different make-believe charge.

To fight their way to Peking, the Military government and the Parliament must have military forces. As nothing could be expected from Chen Pin-chun, the Civil Governor. Mr. Chu, who was then in command of the Emergency Corps; of army for local service and inland tranquilization, offered his command and personal service for a Northern expedition. The Kwangsi warlords, without much ceremony, took all the men from the Civil Administration and gave them over to the Military, leaving but twenty yings, or battalions for Mr.Chu.

The constitutionalists, including many influential Cantonese, seeing that the conclusion of peace would mean the abolition of the Cantonese Army in Fukien and the perpetuation of Kwangsi rule in Kwangtung, decided to make a move for their return to power. Aside from the transfer to and the reorganization of the Military government at Yunanfu and Chungking, steps were taken for the march of Chen Chiung-ming back to Canton. On the face, Chen has every right to return to his original place and native province with his army nominally belonging to the home government, but his apparent purpose has long been understood by the present Canton administration, and his meeting a large Kwangsi and Yunnan army upon his entering his native province is not at all unexpected.

Chen Pin-chun, of Kwangsi, was then Tuchun of Kwangtung, with Che Ching-lan as the Civil Govenor. Lu Yung-ting was then Inspector-General of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and had close connection with the Northern militarists then under Feng Kuo-chang, President of the Republic succeeding

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Li Yuan-hung, who had to escape from Peking under pressure after his illegal dissolution of Parliament and upon the monarchical movement of Chang Hsun, Tsao Kun, Chang Tso-lin and others. Lu and Chen while finding it outwardly impossible to oppose Dr. Sun and Admiral Ching because of their righteous stand for constitutionalism and for the preservation of Parliament, did everything possible to impede the progress of the Military government which the Parliament then organized to execute their demand with armed forces for their reconvocation in Peking.

Realizing that nothing could be gained from the Kwangsi military leaders, arrangement was made for Chen Chiung-ming to be appointed to the command of the twenty *yings* of Emergency Corps, a position not at all complimentary to or within the rank of Chen, who was a governor-general of Kwangtung for a time and possessing the title of *Chiangchun* from the Peking government. Chen took the command and left soon with his men for Fukien and seized a part of that province in order to still possess some territory which would remain under the Military government. During the meantime, Chu resigned, and Li Yao-hon, a Cantonese supposed to be friendly to both sides, was appointed his successor. An attempt of the constitutionalists to place Hu Han-min, a former governor general of Kwangtung, in the civil administration again was opposed by the Kwangsi warlords.

The last attempt before the present movement of Canton for the Cantonese took place middle of 1919, when Li Yao-hon failed to overthrow the Kwangsi power. Then an agitation was made to place Dr. Wu Ting-fang at the head of the Civil Administration of Kwangtung. The Military government, then under the influence of Chenghsuehhui with the backing of Lu Yung-ting, refused to comply with the popular demand. The Military administration under Mu Yung-hsien practically took over the civil administration also by simply ordering the Circuit Intendant of Yueh-Hai; Chang Chin-feng, with office at Canton, to officiate as Acting Civil Governor, with the understanding that he will not take any important action without consulting the Military governor. This state of affairs went on for about a year until last April, when Yang Wing-tai was regularly appointed Civil Governor by the Military government.

The Chenghsuehhui political clique in Canton, including such leaders as Tsen Chun-hsuan, the Chairman of the Administrative Council of the Military government, and Civil Governor Yang Wing-tai of Kwangtung, is working for the interest of Mu Yung-hsein. The party has succeeded in getting the merchants and the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly, which it controls, to delay the departure of the Kwangsi forces from Canton by forcing Generals Li and Ngai to agree to an armistice, which many believe is simply an opportunity for Mu Yung-hsien to send for reinforcement. Since the armistice, Mu has come out stronger. He issued a public statement September 30, denouncing Chen Chiung-ming and criticized the stand of Generals Li and Ngai, saying their attitude and action was unnecessary if they would have first approached him in the right way regarding the question of Canton for the Cantonese.

Canton now has its turn of excitement in South China. Last Monday, September 27, General Li Fook-lum, Defence Commissioner at Canton, and General Ngai Bong-ping, Commissioner of Police, jointly declared their stand for the Canton for the Cantonese movement, commandering all the river gunboats of the local government for their independent army and navy in order to prevent further invasion of Kwangtung by Kwangsi troops. Admiral Lin Pao-yi, an Administrative Director of the Military government and Minister of the Navy, appeared as an individual, not officially, as mediator the very day and succeeded in getting Mu Yung-hsien, the Kwangsi militarist now still Tuchun of Kwangtung, and Generals Li and Ngai to refrain from opening hostilities towards each other pending the arrangement for Mu Yung-hsien to leave the city. So far, September 30, Mu was still in the city. He was waiting for the reinforcement from the Kwangsi provinces and the Kwangsi troops now in active service near Waichow, where the Cantonese were still waiting to invade the city. In the meantime, Lu Yung-ting has agreed to withdraw his warlordship from Kwangtung and the Cantonese leading citizens appointed Rear Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, a native of Fahyun, Kwangtung, commander of the C. S. S. Haichi, as acting military governor to replace Mu Yung-hsien. It is improbable that Mu will leave Canton until he has been formally asked by Lu Yung-ting to do so. Mu is also asking that all his Kwangsi followers, now more them 30,000 names on the roll, be first paid off before his retirement and that they may be permitted to return to Kwangsi with their arms and other equipments now in their possession. The Cantonese do not see the reason for their surrender without also laying down their arms, as the arms were the property of the Cantonese government. Up to the writing the question is still pending.

Canton, September 30, 1920.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

October 7. Peking dispatch says government has planned construction of roads from Peitaiho to Peking, Kaifengfu to Tsinanfu, Tsinanfu to Tientsin, Chefoo to Weisheien, utilizing famine labor.——Shensi report says General Chen Chu-fan has been assassinated.

October 8. Taiyuanfu dispatch says famine worse in Shansi than originally reported.——U. S. Red Cross donates half million gold to famine relief fund.

October 10. Celebration of ninth anniversary of the Republic quiet as funds are donated to relief work. ——Chinese warships blamed by Japanese with complicity in Nikolaevsk disaster.

October 12. Chinese government places famine tax on railway tickets to raise funds.

October 13. General Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu Province, and Inspector General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui Provinces, commits suicide at yamen in Nanking, through worry over political conditions report says.——Shanghai rumor says Chang Tso-ling has seized Peking and is attempting to set up a third monarchy.——Latest reports from famine stricken regions say millions are dying in all sections.

JAPAN

October 7. Meeting building of World Sunday School Convention burns at Tokio.——Japanese labor to ask California federation for aid.

October 8. Tokio dispatch says Americans in Japan oppose Calfornia anti-Japanese measure.

October 11. Japanese send warship to Chientao district, north Korea, due to activities of Koreans, Chinese accused of complicity.

October 13. Japanese Buddhists hold demonstration in Tokio before international Sunday School convention.

GENERAL

October 7. Sugar drops to 12½ cents a pound in America.——President Wilson said to be taking active interest in Pacific cable tangle.——Finns make peace with Soviet Russia.

October 8. Philippine Mint, Senate and Treasury buildings destroyed by fire.——Consortium for China formed in New York, with first meeting October 11.——Famine predicted in India.

October 9. Russian and Poles sign armistice, fighting ceasing on October 8.——General strike presumbly of revolutionary character breaks out in Portugal.—— First meeting League of Nations set for November at Geneva.

October 10. Constantinople dispatch says new Turkish move to crush Armenians is under way.——Senator Johnson joins campaign for Harding for presidency.——German steel men appeal to France for ore.

October 11. Guerilla warfare with more casualties continues in Ireland.——Violent earthquake at Mantua, Italy, reported.—— Germans plan Zepplin air line from Berlin to New York.

October 12. Great Britain warns Soviet to release prisoners and charges anti-British activities. Russian reply says Britain has given aid to Soviet enemies.——International Communications Conference meets in Washington to consider final disposal of German cables in Pacific and status of Yap Island.——Wrangel said to be making large advances against Soviets on several fronts.

October. 13. Paris dispatch says Russian—Polish armistice not yet signed.——Cox formally accepts League of Nations as leading campaign issue.—— Forty-five dead and one hundred injured in French train collision near Houilles.

Correspondence

Chinese Students Should Take Part in Athletics

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Everybody knows that China is very weak now. Some people think that China is weak because of the lack of a strong army and navy; and some say it is because our industries and education are not developed. Yes, these things are of great importance for China, but the direct and essential reason is the weakness of the Chinese people. Health is necessary to man without it he cannot perform his duty with efficiency. His life is a miserable one, and he can do nothing for his country, his family, and even for himself, if he has not good health. In fact, health is the key to "happiness."

We have already seen that health is very important; but how do we get it? The only means is for every one of us to take part in athletics. We students cannot study all day long without any recreation in our college. I am sorry to say that many students neglect their bodies, not taking part in athletics but studying day and night. They think that they come to school only to study. However, they can study as long as their bodies are strong and healthy; otherwise they cannot do any good work successfully and efficiently. Hence it is not only necessary, but beneficial for each student to take part in athletics, because it can refresh his mind and strengthen his body.

As a matter of fact, the prosperity or weakness of a country depends upon the prosperity or weakness of her people. We must first lay a good and strong foundation before a house can be built. We have not a strong country if our people are not strong. The country is like the house and her people, the foundation.

Formerly very few schools were established in China and people then were taught by old-fashioned teachers, who did not take any recreation themselves. The students studied both day and night, so they were generally weak bodily. Can these students do any great and efficient service to the country or to the world? The answer will certainly be in the negative. This great and efficient deeds are usually done by strong and healthy man. In recent years many schools and colleges have been established. But it is a great pity that many students do not care very much about their health, taking no exercise and recreation. It are is also pitiable that they sometimes drink wine and smoke cigarettes, which are certain poison and prevent the proper development of their bodies.

Why is Japan now so strong and militarily powerful? Is it because she has a strong army and navy? Is it because she has developed her industries and has a good system of education? Yes, it is, but I think the foundational reason is that every Japanese student takes part in athletics. Athletics is one of the greatest factors in making a nation strong. Now China is weak and poor. We are the Chinese people. It is our responsibility to improve our country and help her to become a rich and strong nation. We have a very weighty burden on our shoulders. Shall we not pay much attention to athletics in order to have good health and do our best for our dear country?

P. Y. CHANG

Shanghai, October 8, 1920

From April 7 to Septemper 27

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

In the *Review* of September 4 is an editorial on the increasing business handled with facility by the Chinese Post Office. As a matter of interesting co-incidence, by the same post which brought the *Review* to us, on September 27, I received an *express* letter from Peking which was mailed April 7.

Sincerely yours
E. B. L.

Chengtu, China, September 28, 1920.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The general outlook during the past week cannot be said to have undergone any decided change when the situation is considered in its essential features.. The demand for actual cotton has been very poor on the part of spinners who are being influenced by the continuance of good crop estimates coupled by the heavy decline both in Mid-Americans and Indian cotton. In the meantime, arrivals are increasing daily. Various attempts have been made to belittle the importance of this factor on the future course of prices. Although prices in the various spot markets in the interior have remained steady, reports to us indicate a fairly general desire to sell.

Under the circumstances, we see no reason to change our views that an advance in prices is unwarranted; any attempt to force prices will be but a temporary success.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady. Some couple thousand bales was bought up by Szechuen Merchants at prevailing rates. Deliveries continue good.

Liverpool, October 4, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....54.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 9.25 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....18.21 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....16.25 ,,
,, ,, ,, January .....15.93 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, October 7, 1920.

New York Market :—

January .....21.33 Cents
March .....21.10 ,,
May .....20.80 ,,
Spot.....25.25 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay Market :—

No. Wire.

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....Tls. 27.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 26.25
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 22.50
,, Nov./Dec. ..... ,, 22.50
,, M-ginned, October..... ,, 23.00
Ningpo New Crop Spot ..... ,, 26.00

Tone of the Market :—*Easier.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

The China Steam Filature market is quiet and inactive, prices slightly lower than last week. A few bales of Tsatlees, last seasons cargo, have been bought by Japanese at Tls. 790 for Best Chops, being about 20 Taels below prices for this season. More interest is shown in Tussahs, business being done at 343.75 for Best Chops and 330 for Market Chops.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1000
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 940
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 830
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 810
,, Market Chops..... ,, 770
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 360
,, Market Chops..... ,, 330

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, October 13th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:— After touching 53⅜d. yesterday the London price of Silver recovered ⅞d. today to 54¼d. at which rate it is 3⅜d. lower than last week. There has been a large demand for Gold remittances which ran our rate for T/T on London down 4d. to 5/2d. Today following silver there is a recovery of 2d. to 5/4d. at which rate market closes steady. There is still an absence of adequate cover in the shape of export bills and unless there is an improvement in this respect the tendency of our market will be to go below the parity of silver which at present is about 5/4⅛d.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 34,037,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,063,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... $ 27,970,000 a decrease of $ 50,000
Estimated total value in Taels 54,455,000.
Stock of silver on 1st Oct. 1919 Taels 29,083,000.

†	Average rates for Sept.	Thurs. Oct. 7	Friday Oct. 8	Sat. Oct. 9	Mon. Oct. 11	Tuesday Oct. 12	Wed. Oct. 13
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/10.620	5/6	5/6	5/5½		5/4 5/2	5/4
D/Dfts. ,,	—	5/6¼	5/6¼	5/5¾		5/4¼ 5/2¼	5/4¼
4m/s ,,	—	5/6⅛	5/6½	5/6		5/4½ 5/2½	5/4½
T/T India	312.900	322	325	332		336 326Nom	320Nom
T/T France	1537.600	1440	1440	1430		1415 1380	1425
T/T N. Y.	103.590	96½	96½	95½	BANK HOLIDAY	93 90¼	93
T/T H'kong	71.300	73	73½	73½		73½ 73½	73½
T/T Japan	48.930	53⅛	53⅛	53½		54½ 56½	54½
T/T Batavia	317.340	302	302	300		296 287	296
T/T Straits	39.190	42	42	42½		43¼ 44¾	43¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	6/2.620	5/10	5/10	5/9½		5/8 5/6	5/8
6m/s ,, ,,	6/3.870	5/11¼	5/11¼	5/10⅜		5/9⅛5/7¼	5/9¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	5/10½	5/10½	5/10	NOMINAL	5/8½5/6⅛	5/8½
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1637.600	1540	1540	1530		1515 1480	1525
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	110.590	103½	103⅜	102½		100 97¼	110
4m/s ,, Docs.	—	104¼	104¾	103¼		100⅜ 98	110¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛	54⅞	53⅝	54⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 248⁰⁰	Tls. 251⁵⁰	Tls. 246⁵⁰	BANK HOLIDAY	Tls. 257⁵⁰	Tls 254⁵⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰		111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.225	72.10	72.10		72.20	72.2375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5%	4½%	4%		5½%	5%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 53.15
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T 218
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 349
of Discount 3 m/s.	6 11/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/7¾
,, ,, 4 m/s.	6 11/16 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 3/10⅛
,, ,, 6 m/s.	6⅞ %	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/10¾

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, September 23, to September 29, 1920).

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. 1 Tael equal $1 Gold.)

S. S. Fushimi Maru, September 14.

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai ....Bls. 10	Pls.	9.92
To Seattle:		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.56
Tea Black, Kiukiang.....	,,	5
Beancake	,,	3,782
Egg, Fresh	Pcs.	39,200

S. S. Iconium, September 16.

To Seattle:

Straw Braid, White	Pls.	6
Carpets	Pcs.	43

S. S. Benoni, from U. S. A. Septeber 3.

Iron Bars	Pls.	675
,, Nails, Wire	,,	750
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	2,666
,, Rivets	,,	287
,, Shaftings.....	,,	273
,, Files, Old.....	,,	356
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	819
Tinned Plates, Plain.....	,,	7,058
Paint, Red Vead	,,	34
,, White Lead.....	,,	67
,, ,, Zinc	,,	67
Paper, Printing.....	,,	243
Motor-cars	Pcs.	4
Dyes.....Pkgs, 19 Hk. Tls.	,,	501

S. S. Empress of Japan, September 17.

To Boston:

Silk Refuse:		
Shanghai.....Bls 3	Pls.	10.45
To Buffalo:		
Intestines, Pig.....	,,	73
To Chicago:		
Tea, Black, Hankow.....	,,	158
,, Scented, other ports....	,,	68
To Hamilton:		
Tea, Scented, other Ports....	,,	8
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filture:		
White, Shanghai....Bls. 95	,,	95.39
Tea, scented, other Ports....	,,	2
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	103
Carpets	Pcs.	6
To Scranton:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 5	Pls.	5.05

S. S. West Himrod, from U. S. A. September 4.

Iron Deformed Bars.....	Pls.	9,639
,, Bars.....	,,	13,289
,, Joists.....	,,	615
,, Nails, Wire	,,	976
Motor-cars.....	Pcs.	8

S. S. Celtic Prince, from U. S. A. September 7.

Cotton Cords, White.....	Pcs.	104
Bells	,,	3,837
Clocks.....	,,	700
Lanterns	,,	504
Motor-cars.....	,,	38
Oilcloth	,,	1,076
Scales.....	,,	28
Trunks	,,	11
Cotton Goods Unclassed.....	Yds.	282
Wool and Cotton Suitings	,,	277
Brass Wire	Pls.	45
,, Tubes	,,	95
Iron, Bars	,,	4,017
,, Nails, Wire	,,	5,431
,, ,, Cut	,,	1,305
,, Plates	,,	1,031
,, ,, Cuttings.....	,,	2,130
,, Rails.....	,,	1,716
,, Fish-plates	,,	68
,, Spikes.....	,,	56
,, Shaftings	,,	79
,, Wire.....	,,	16
,, Angles, Old	,,	588
,, Manufactures of.....	,,	46
Tinned Plates, Plain.....	,,	675
Acid, Carbolic.....	,,	4
,, Unclassed.....	,,	7
Bronze Powdor	,,	4
Cheese.....	,,	19
Leadfoil and Tinfoil.....	,,	515
Glucose	,,	51
Ink, Printing.....	,,	65
Leather, Calf.....	,,	8
,, Kid	,,	1
,, Patent	,,	16
Milk, Malted.....	,,	6
,, of Sugar.....	,,	71
Paints, Unclassed.....	,,	24
Paper, Printing	,,	486
,, ,, Common.....	,,	397
,, Flint Glazed	,,	179
,, Writing	,,	47
,, Wax.....	,,	32
,, Unclassed	,,	817
Soap, Laundry	,,	2,344
Soda, Unclassed.....	,,	38
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	251
Shoes	Pairs	433
Baking Powder.....	Doz.	400
Caps.....	,,	12
Hats.....	,,	144
Shirts.....	,,	17
Underwear.....	,,	336
Cigars.....	Mills.	15
Glass, Window, Common	Boxes	300
Oil, Paint	Galls.	399
,, Lubricating	,,	11,006
Rum.....	,,	10,595
Varnish	,,	480
Dyes	,,	14,367
Machinery.....	,,	120,485

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New Books and Publications

Geography For Chinese Students

Geography of the World. By Roger D. Wolcott. Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1920. Pp 457.

THE book is written to fill the need for an up-to-date textbook for Chinese middle school students, studying geography in English. The original plan of the author was merely to revise the well known geography of the world by Hawkins and Wong, but as this was found impractical, the text has been enlarged by many interesting details. The author has thus succeeded in making a much more readable book. The many changes in the political map of Europe are well described. In accordance with the methods of McMurray and other leading American writers of school geographies, questions have been scattered through the text in order to draw out from the pupils information which can be deduced from study of the maps or by reflection on what has been previously learned. The questions are not as numerous as they might well be, but they serve as a model of a type of question which can be used to much advantage by a skillful teacher. Proper names and the more difficult words are given in Chinese characters so that the book can be easily used by students who have had three years of English.

Most of the illustrations and maps are taken from the Hawkins and Wong geography. This is the least adequate feature of the book. The pictures are indistinct and cannot be compared with the clear cut illustrations in foreign geographies. There are not enough maps to supplement the text about China. In the beginning of the book eight pages of errata are found and not all the mistakes have been corrected. This would indicate that possibly a new edition will soon be printed. If this is done, it is to be hoped that there will be better illustrations and more detailed maps of important sections of China.

Geography is a subject which most needs textbooks written from the point of view of the students who will use them. The student must first learn about his own country and study other countries in the light of his knowledge of his own. In this way the book is a step in advance over other textbooks for Chinese students.

J. R. N.

St. John's University.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1. The Chinese at Nikolaevsk

References: Pp.287-8,290,292.-294-5.

Questions: 1. Who is the writer of this article? Was the information therein contained easily gathered? 2. Where are the following places—Nikolaevsk, Mago, Habarovsk, Vladivostok, Dekastry Bay? 3. What routes are open to Nikolaevsk? Which route did Mr. Mason choose? Why? 4. Who are Medviedeiff and Kaimikoff? 5. How many Chinese lived in Nikolaevsk? 6. How many Chinese gunboats were up there and why? 7. Explain why the Chinese on these boats had no winter clothing. 8. Who is Trepetzin and what did he do? 9. What part did the Chinese take in all these proceedings?

Topic 2. Schools in the Philippines

References: Pp.295-6.

Questions: 1. Why are the Filipinos so anxious for more schools? 2. What school system is in use? When was it introduced? 3. How many students are in the schools of the islands? 4. Are all children of school age in school? 5. How much money has been voted by the Legislature for schools? 6. Name some of the results of American education in the Philippines? 7. Are these results observable elsewhere than the Philippines?

Topic 3: The Sino-Russian Situation

References: Pp. 281-84

Question: 1. Who is the Minister of Foreign Affairs in China? 2. Where was he educated? 3. Who are his advisers? 4. Can you account for his ability in handling the Russian affair? 5. What argument is given for China's refusal to recognise longer the old Russian diplomats? Is this sound reasoning? 6. What fear is expressed by foreign interests regarding Russian Concessions? 7. What proposals have been made by them for settling this matter? Does the writer approve of these ideas? Why? 8. What method is used by the Chinese government to handle these Concessions now?

Topic 4: Comment on the California Japanese Situation

References: Pp. 273-5.

Questions: 1. What is the basis of trouble in California? 2. What is the California Legislature planning to do? 3. What is the object of of the editorial? 4. Give examples of Japanese law regarding treatment of foreigners? 5. Upon what does Japan base her complaints of American treatment of her nationals? 6. Upod what do Americans base their criticisms of Japan and the Japanese in this matter?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1. The People's Convention Question

References? Pp. 275-6

Questions: 1. Who has been the principal promoter of the idea of holding a Constitutional Convention? 2. Is he now working for it? Why? 3. Upon what does the success of such a convention depend? 4. What interest has been shown in this matter in Tientsin? 5. Is there any interest in this evinced in your part of the country? Why?

Topic 2: Southwestern Political Situation

Questions: 1. What positions do Generals Tang and Lu hold? 2. What part does Szechuen play in this squabble? 3. How does the growth of General Tang's power affect the Peking government? 4. What is General Tang's main object? 5. Do you think another "Peace Conference" in Shanghai can solve the situation?

Topic 3. The Nemesis of the Chinese Politician-and the Rise of Another "Strong Man"

References: Pp. 286-7,308-10.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the word Nemesis? 2. What is the difference between a politician and a statesman? 3. What is Mr. Close's idea as regards Chinese political philosophy? 4. Do you think China needs another "Strong Man"? Give arguments from Chinese and Western history as illustrations of your answer. 5. How old is Gen'l Chang Tso-lin? 6. Has his training fitted him for becoming a wise ruler of China?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Reforestation and Drought

References: Pp.24-6.

Questions: 1. What are the two principal aspects of the relation between reforestation and drought? 2. About which of these two aspects is there doubt? 3. What is Mr. Sherfesee's opinion? 4. Who is Mr. Sherfesee? 5. What is meant by the comparison of a forest to a large sponge? 6. What is the relation between the present drought and reforestation? 7. Why is it important to know whether forests will pay? 8. What is Mr. Sherfesee's conclusion? 8. Look over his figures carefully and state whether you agree with him?

Topic 2. Chinese Labor

Reference: Pp. 318-19.

Questions: 1. What are the proposals made by Mr. Djen? 2. In each case write down clearly your own opinion and state where you agree and where you disagree with him? 3. What, in your opinion, determines the rate of wages in any country? 4. Why is the wage of a laborer many times as high in America as in China? 5. Why are wages higher in Shanghai than outside of the city? 6. How does the writer expect to see a change brought about? 7. Do you think he is right?

Topic 3. The People's Bank

References: P. 319.

Questions: 1. What is the People's Bank and what is the purpose of its organization? 2. Does it seem to you that the organization of such banks will accomplish good in China? Why? 3. Where do small traders and artisan's borrow money now in case they need it? 4. Where does the farmer borrow money?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Order and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

October 7, Cause No. 1032, Van der Stegen v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.; defendant given till Dec. 15 to answer.

" 7, " " 1045, Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; testimony taken of plaintiff's witnesses Kurihara, Ring Mo Zu; continued until October 8.

" 8, " " 1045, Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; examination of plaintiff resumed, and testimony taken of witnesses Tanaka, Hada, Wentworth, Klingsmith, Kurihara, Dan. Fleming, Murakami, and Buchan, for plaintiff, and Wilkins and Buchan, for defendant; continued until October 11.

" 11, " " 1123, The Sincere Co., Ltd. v. Wallace; testimony of C. Kingson taken.

" 11, " " 1045, Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; examination of defendant resumed, and testimony taken of defendant's witnesses Bowern and Wong, plaintiff's witnesses in rebuttal Dan, Tanaka, plaintiff, Kurihara, and defendant and his witnesses Wong in surrebutter; cause submitted on briefs to be filed by plaintiff one week after completion of transcript and by defendant two weeks after service of plaintiff's brief.

" 12, " " 833, In re Stanley B. Collins' Will; on executor's petition and final report.

" 12, " " 886, In re Oscar Wayen Sugart's Estate; on administor's final account.

" 14, " " 1096, Hanish v. Fearon, Daniel & Co.; on the merits; Mr. Fessenden for plaintiff, Mr. Bryan for defendant; testimony taken of plaintiff in his own behalf, and of General Manager Nichols for defendant.

RING MOW ZU, PLAINTIFF vs. WILKINS BROTHERS & CO., INC., DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 1045, filed October 2, 1920.)

SYLLABUS.

(By the Court)

1. **SET OFF** is of Roman Law origin and, in common law jurisdictions, derives from legislation alone.
2. ID.: THE BASIS of set off here is a court regulation which does not require that the respective claims be mutual.
3. ID.: JOINT CONTRACTORS. A claim due one of several defendant joint contractors from a single plaintiff may be pleaded by way of set off.
4. ID.: FOREIGN PLAINTIFF. Where plaintiff is not an American citizen a set off may, neverthe less, according to the settled decisions of this Court, be pleaded to the extent of the original claim.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan,
Messrs. Rodger & Haskell, by Mr. Haskell,
Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Fessenden, Contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action for the alleged breach of a contract for the sale by defendant to plaintiff of certain cotton spinning machinery. Defendant by way of "set off" alleges the breach by plaintiff of a contract for the sale of other similar machinery by defendant to plaintiff and "one K. Kurahari, a Japanese citizen." Plaintiff now demurs to that portion of the petition containing the "set off", for lack of mutuality in the two claims.

The practice of "setting off" the respective claims of adverse parties to litigation originated in the Roman Law where it was known as *compensatio.* [1] There was nothing corresponding to it in the common law and wherever the latter prevails the former derives from legislation. [2] In this jurisdiction it rests upon a rule of court promulgated in 1864, and providing as follows:

> "In actions of contract, defendant may offset petitioner's claim by a counter claim, filing his own claim under oath, with his answer. Petitioner shall be notified to file his answer seasonably, on oath, and the two claims shall then be tried together and but one judgment given for the difference, if any be proved in favor of either party; otherwise for defendant's costs." [3]

Plaintiff's counsel rely on a line of authorities [4] to the effect that

> "In a suit by a partner a firm debt due defendant cannot be pleaded as a set off" etc. [5]

1. See the writer's article, *Compensatio*, Corpus Juris, XII, 224, *et seq.*
2. Cyc. XXXV, 626.
3. Court Regulations, 25.
4. *Alabama.* Bradley Fertilizer Co. v. Cooke, 104 Ala. 402, 16 So. 138.
   Connecticut. Francis v. Rand, 7 Conn. 221.
   Delaware. Greer v. Arlington Mills Mfg. Co., 1 Pennew. 581, 43 Atl. 609.
   Georgia. West v. Kendrick, 46 Ga. 526.
   Illinois. Coates v. Preston, 105 Ill. 470.
   Maine. Jones v. Steamboat Co., 90 Me. 120, 37 Atl. 879.
   Maryland. Mitchell v. Sellman, 5 Md. 376, 383.
   Pennsylvania. Jackson v. Clymer, 43 Pa. St. 79.
5. Cyc. XXXIV, 733.

(By the Commissioner)

October 6, Cause 1161, U. S. v. Rothman; testimony taken of witnesses Young, P. C. 56, Eaton P. C. 91, Bristol and defendant.

" " Cause 1166, U. S. v. Hefferman; testimony taken of witness Eisler, Wright, and defendant.

" 12, Cause 1167, U. S. v. Svoronos and Kollias; continued one week.

" " Cause 1168, U. S. v. Bergendahl: testimony taken of Yang, C: P. C. 549, Yien, Pao, M. Selby and defendant.

" " Cause 1169, U.S. v. Wythe; testimony taken of Eaton, P. C. 91, Perkins, P. C. 124 and the defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

October 9, Cause No. 1089, U. S. v. Ollerdessen; sentence.

" 12, " " 833, In re Stanley B. Collins' Will; order barring claims and approving distribution.

" 12, " " 1123, Sincere Co. v. Wallace; judgment.

(By the Commissioner)

October 6, 1920, Cause 1161, U. S. v. Rothman; dismissed.

" " " Cause 1166, U. S. v. Hefferman: entence of 60 days in prison,

" 12, " Cause 1168, U. S. v. Bergendahl; fine of Gold $50.00 and costs.

" " " Cause 1159, U. S. v. Wythe: dismissed.

Assignments for Hearing

October 15, 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 1096, Hanish v. Fearon, Daniel & Co.

" 18, " " " " 1004, Yu T. Wang v. Sidney Ross Co. (1119;

" 18, " " " " Poo Shang Hong v. Consolidated Steel Corp.

" 20, " " " " 830, Hung Yung Kee v. Esso Co., of China.

Some of these decisions rest on the legal fiction of the partnership as an entity differing from the individual partners, [6] while others are based on statutes [7] which expressly require that the claims to be set off must be mutual. It will be seen that there is no such requirement in the court regulation above quoted which prevails here even over the acts of Congress. [8]

By whatever may be the rule, in the absence of statute, as regards partnerships, it would not necessarily govern this case because there is no averment that it is a partnership contract which defendant relies upon by way of set off. In the copy attached to the answer, the contractees are referred to merely as "the buyers," and while clause 13 of the contract provides that

> "Each individual partner of the Buyers' Hong shall be responsible for the proper fulfilment of this contract,"

we could not, especially as the contractees are admitted to be both Japanese subjects, governed by a different legal system, treat this as an averment that the two constitute a common law partnership. So far as appears from the contract they are at most joint contractees with a several or individual liability to defendant. Now the rule seems to be quite as well settled as that invoked with reference to partnerships that one of several defendant joint contractors may set off a claim due from a single plaintiff. [9] And this would seem to be especially true where, as here, the liability of the contractors is expressly made several or individual so that it may be enforced without reference to the others. It is true that in the cases

6. West v. Kendrick, 46 Ga. 526; Jackson v. Clymer, 43 Pa. St. 79,83.
7. St. 2 Geo. II, c. 22 §13, made perpetual by 8 Geo. II, c. 24, §4 (the original statute); Francis v. Rand, 7 Conn, 221; Greer v. Mfg. Co. 1 Pennew. (Del) 581, 43 Atl. 609.
8. U. S. v. Engelbracht, 1 Extraterritorial Cases
9. *Arkansas.* Leach v. Lambeth, 14 Ark. 668. *Compary* Burke's Admr. v. Stillwell, 23 Ark. 294, overruling Trammell v. Harrell, 4 Ark. 602; *Kentucky.* Dunn v. West, 5 B. Monroe, 376; Powell v. Hogue, 8 B. Monroe, 443.
Louisiana. Langfitt v. R. Co. 2 Rob. 217, where it is observed:
"The plaintiffs do not anywhere, either in their pleadings or in the contracts, show that they were partners in any description of partnership known to the law. They are cocontractors or joint obligors, each entitled to his particular share or portion, and as such, we are of opinion that the individual debt of any one of them may be compensated against his share or virile portion."
The Louisiana doctrine of compensation has been applied by the Supreme Court. Beauregard v. Case, 91 U.S. 134, 23 L. ed. 263.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINANFU, CHINA.

In re Estate of Elmer Miles Buesch, Deceased. | Estate No. 2

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Elmer Miles Buesch, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Tsinanfu, China, on or before April 2, 1921, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

G. E. GAUSS
American Consul, Ex Officio Judge of the Consular Court, administering the estate.

Tsinanfu, China,
September 24, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re estate of JOHN I. SANGAR, Deceased. | Cause No. 890 | Estate No. 316 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedents estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before April 9, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator,
11, Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

October 2, 1920.

Miscellaneous Filings:

October 8, 1920, Cause No. 1148, U. S. v. Ward; motion for dismissal.

,, 8, ,, Cause No. 1123, The Sincere Co. Ltd. v. Wallace; motion for judgment.

,, 9, ,, Cause No. 1096, Hanish v. Fearon Daniel & Co. Inc; replication.

,, 11, ,, Cause No. 935, Dokoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co; intervenor's brief on demurrer.

,, 12, ,, Cause Na. 1167, U. S. v. Svoronas & Kollias; affidavit.

,, 12, ,, Cause No. 1168, U. S. v. Bergendahl; complaint; bond.

,, 12, ,, Cause No. 1169, U. S. v. Wythe; complaint; summons issued.

,, 13, ,, Cause No. 1091, Ransom v. Martin; defendant's brief.

,, 14, ,, Cause No. 1170, Tsu Sung Tai. v. Gaston Williams & Wigmore; complaint; summons issued.

,, 14, ,, Cause No. 11701, Koo Chong Gee. v. Sharpley; complaint; summons issued.

cited the contractors were usually plaintiffs, but we do not see that the principle is changed because, as in this case, only one of the contractors brings the suit. Since, according to the express terms of the contract, his liability may be enforced independently of that of his co-contractor, why on principle should not a claim for such enforcement be pleaded against one sued upon by the same contractor against the claimant? The very purpose of the practice is to facilitate the adjustment in one controversy of all claims in which the respective parties are concerned. And it is noticeable that the proposed code of the procedural reformers contains a rule [10] which would clearly include this case. Indeed if we had found that the present court regulations were insufficient to authorize the "set off" here pleaded, we would be disposed to exercise the statutory authority of amendment to that end.

The amount claimed in the petition is Taels 508,000. while the set off in question is for only G. $90.000., so that within the prior decisions[11] of this court the set off could, if established, be pleaded in reduction of plaintiff's claim.

The other grounds of the demurrer and amended demurrer do not seem to require discussion and they are accordingly

OVERRULED.

10. American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 10, Sec., 1 providing:
"The defendant may set up by way of counterclaim any claim against the plaintiff which, if in favor of the plaintiff, might properly have been joined with the plaintiff's claim under Article 3 of these rules."

11. King Ping Kee v. American Food Mfg. Co., 1 Extraterritorial Cases, Millard's Rev., IV, 413.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from July 1 to July 10, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
							Present year	Compared with same period last year			Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year		
					Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	229718	395287	7741	632746			1770844	1620403		13.77	1825713	43510		2.39
Peking-Mukden	283932	289198	2122	575252	127405		8233474	627021		7.61	1543984			
Tientsin-Pukow	156826	225925	5175	387926	83710		3219575	336124		10.44	793781		8739	-1.10
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	59528	25603	1359	86490	21898		1604155	241356		15.04	423277	100376		23.71
Cheng-Tai	19969	103437	131	123537	54872		2400087	771554		32.13	415926	68265		16.42
Canton-Kowloon	23710	3357	700	27767	7100		556949	29530		5.30	142114	1783		1.25
Kirin-Changchun	17397	34001	287	51685		7645	1230713	285182		23.17	197313	1249		0.63
Taokow-Chinghua	5343	33356	517	39216	9310		562074	62608		11.14	124514	8293		6.66
Chuchow-Pinghsiang														
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	227	3	57	287		596	8936		7603	-85.07	1879		1674	-89.00
Kaifeng-Honan	24769	13312	1178	39259	2352		814527	64225		7.90	142933		8280	-5.79
Wuchang-Changsha	3503	286		3789		18271	757327	126283		16.81				
Szu-Tsen	5472	11384	15	16871	1328		451524	83962		18.40	63231	5551		8.78
TOTAL	931471	1185482	25885	2142838	268791		48251740	5623627		6.54	8331288	403774		

Y. C. WHANG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications